



## Industry chief stresses U.S. aid to Jordan vital for peace process

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Middle East peace process could be jeopardised if the American administration does not extend financial support to Jordan through debt relief and economic aid, one of the Kingdom's business leaders said Monday.

Khalid Abu Hassan, president of the Amman Chamber of Industry, also cautioned against labelling its members as terrorists and called for Jewish lobbying to make Israel more forthcoming in making peace with the Arabs.

Mr. Abu Hassan, addressing a delegation from the American Bar Association (ABA) which is here on a familiarisation mission, also emphasised to the lawyers the need to alleviate the suffering of the Iraqi people, whose country is suffering from international sanctions.

Mr. Abu Hassan told the delegation in a meeting held at the Amman Chamber of Industry that Jordanians were frustrated by a recent move by a congressional subcommittee to slash to \$50 million an administration request for a \$275 million loan for debt write-off for Jordan.

"This debt is infinitesimal in comparison with the mas-

sive aid for Israel, which includes grants, interest and loan guarantees which amount to no less than \$6.32 million, creating a wide disparity between Israel and its neighbours, including the Palestinians," said Mr. Abu Hassan.

Noting the commitment of Jordan to peace and that the Kingdom had already signed a peace treaty with Israel, Mr. Abu Hassan said: "It is our impression that the U.S. administration has not been appreciative enough of this role and has neither been supportive nor rewarding of the steps and the courageous role of His Majesty's enlightened and benevolent leadership."

"Thus, we believe that the peace process will be jeopardised if the American policy does not lend it enough effectiveness and sufficient support."

On Islam, Mr. Abu Hassan said: "There is a growing feeling against the orchestrated mass media campaign against Islam, where the followers of the Islamic faith are branded, en masse, as terrorists."

It is a campaign which does not only marginalise the peace process but also frustrates faith in it and its objectives."

Mr. Abu Hassan told the delegation, which includes

Arab Americans as well as Jewish Americans, that the support of the American Jewish community was vital for the success of the peace process.

He also noted that many Jordanian industries operate under international licensing arrangements.

Following Mr. Abu Hassan's presentation, the delegation members and representatives of Jordanian industries exchanged views on the Kingdom's industry and investment climate.

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Minister of Industry and Trade Ali Ahsan Raghib and ministry as well as Amman Financial Market (AFM) officials briefed the delegation on Sunday.

On Monday, Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) officials met the delegation and presented a briefing on the Kingdom's banking system and facilities for early transfer of funds to and from Jordan.

Emad Timawi, programme chairman of the delegation, told the Jordan Times on Monday that the delegation members were impressed by what they heard and learnt while in Jordan. They would advise their clients back in the U.S. to "look seriously" at investment opportunities in Jordan, he said.

Underlining that the people of Iraq are exposed to untold suffering as a result of the international sanctions imposed on their country in August 1990, Mr. Abu Hassan said:

"It's high time to see the embargo on Iraq totally lifted to allow the Iraqis to resume their normal way of life, concentrate on rebuilding their houses, business, schools and universities, and so, allay the sufferings of the general public of Iraq, where hunger is rife and diseases are widespread."

Mr. Abu Hassan described the Amman Chamber of Industry as a democratically constituted institution representing more than 90 per cent

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Bomb may have been aimed at Arafat

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — One of seven roadside bombs discovered by a joint Israeli-Palestinian patrol in the Gaza Strip may have been planted to kill Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, Israel's police minister said Monday.

The explosive near the Jewish settlement of Kfar Darom was dismantled Sunday just before Mr. Arafat was to drive through the area on his way from Cairo to his Gaza City office.

"The bomb yesterday, I'm not sure against whom they were aimed," said Police Minister Moshe Shahal. "(But) five minutes later Yasser Arafat's entourage passed."

The bomb near Kfar Darom, consisting of 50 kilos of TNT, was hidden



Palestinian and Israeli officers argue next to a vehicle taken by Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat in the site where two remote-controlled bombs were found on Sunday along a road due to be

do the Israelis," said a police major.

Leaders of the about 5,000 Jewish settlers in the Gaza Strip met with the Israeli armed forces chief of staff, Lieutenant-General Amnon Shahak on Monday. The settlers complained that Israeli troops did not do enough to protect them.

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Palestinian police officials said they were investigating the incident. "We cannot say at whom the bomb was aimed. President Arafat takes this road all the time, but so

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# Home News

## Prince Abdullah inaugurates 11 new sports fields

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ben Al Hussein Monday inaugurated 11 sports fields established by the Greater Amman Municipality in various parts of the capital.

Prince Abdullah, accompanied by Youth Minister Awad Khleifat and Amman Mayor Mamoud Abbadi, visited one of the sports fields in Prince Hassan district.

The minister and the mayor later inspected the rest of the fields, which the Ministry of Youth received as a gift from the municipality, and visited the site of the sports city which will be established in eastern Amman.

Dr. Khleifat voiced appreciation of efforts exerted by

the municipality to support the sports movement in Jordan and urged other municipalities around the Kingdom to follow the Amman municipality's suit.

On his part, Dr. Abbadi voiced his municipality's readiness to support the sports movement in the Kingdom, noting that the municipality has recently set up a committee comprising representatives of the youth ministry and the sports media federation to help it in that regard.

The sports fields inaugurated Monday were in Prince Hassan, Marka, Tareq, Khida, Jahal Hussein, Zahran, Wadi Sir, Jubieha, Bader and Um Tenea districts.

## Jordan receives invitation to Arab parliamentary meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Saad Hayel Sour Monday received an invitation from Moroccan House of Representatives Speaker Mohammad Al Saeed to take part in the sixth conference of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) which will be held in Morocco April 3-5.

The invitation was delivered to Mr. Sour by Moroccan Parliament Deputy Speaker Mabnam Hafithi at a meeting held in Amman Monday.

Mr. Sour and Mr. Hafithi discussed the situation in the Arab World, means of enhancing Arab solidarity and a host of issues related to Arab and international parliamentary work.

## Group to teach women how to obtain business loans

By Rana Husseini  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — More than 30 women Tuesday will start a two-week workshop entitled "How to Start Your Own Business," which will qualify them to receive a loan after the completion of the course and will enable the participants to establish or improve their own small businesses, according to the workshop organizers.

The workshop is designed to help and encourage women desiring to start or expand their own enterprises to learn and apply the ways to receive a loan," said Butheinah Jardaneh, director general of the Business and Professional Women's club (BPWC).

She said that the BPWC noticed that most women wanting to establish a new business lacked knowledge of the financial aspects in the market or ways to obtain loans, "and our part," she said, is to inform these interested women of ways and means that could help them.

According to Mrs. Jardaneh, the financial institutions that are willing to give women who complete the training course a loan include, the Development and Employment Fund, banks and the loan Guarantee Corporation and others.

"It is almost guaranteed that when women graduate from the course and present their proposal to establish a business they will be granted loans from these financial institutes," Mrs. Jardaneh said.

She told the Jordan Times that the participants will also be given information about

### HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Refugee camp representatives thank King

AMMAN (Petra) — Representatives of Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan Monday sent cables of thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Hussein for his support for Palestinian refugees and for recently hosting an informal meeting of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) donor states and countries hosting refugees. The representatives of the camps voiced appreciation of Jordan's stand in rejecting any cuts in services offered by UNRWA to refugees. The cables were signed by representatives of the Windar, Baqaa, Zarqa, Hiteen, Sukhne, Azma Al Mufti, Irbid, Talibiyeh, Sout, Jerash, Madaba and Hail Al Amir Hassan camps.

#### Crown Prince receives World Bank official

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday received at the Royal Court Director of the World Bank's Middle East and North Africa Department Ram Chopra. Prince Hassan and Mr. Chopra discussed Jordan-World Bank relations and development projects that will be carried out in the region in the peace era. The meeting was attended by Planning Minister Rima Khalaf.

#### Sharif Zeid congratulates basketball team

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Bakar Monday expressed pride over Jordan's qualification to the under-18 World Basketball Championships after capturing the third place in the U-18 Asian Championship which concluded in Manila, the Philippines, on Saturday. Sharif Zeid said this achievement is a source of pride for Jordan and manifests the ability of our youth to compete with other teams from the world. In a cable sent to Youth Minister Awad Khleifat, the prime minister congratulated the team and wished its players success.

# Crown Prince calls for defined programme to develop higher education in Kingdom

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has called for preparing a well-defined programme to develop higher education in the Kingdom.

In a letter sent to the chairman and members of the Council of Higher Education at their meeting Monday, Prince Hassan said such a programme should define the various elements for developing higher education in Jordan.

A memorandum was attached to the Crown Prince's letter offering ideas and recommendations related to the objectives of upgrading the country's higher education system.

Following are highlights of Prince Hassan's memorandum to the council in which he first stressed that he was keen to discuss the issues with the council members in an objective and professional manner.

In the memorandum, the Crown Prince reviewed efforts exerted since 1986 to develop the higher education sector through proper programmes, starting with the formation of the bigger education working team and 45 other specialised committees.

In 1992, he said, a national task force was formed to discuss issues mentioned in re-

ports prepared by the working team and its committees.

"I have a detailed record of the efforts and attempts to support higher education... and all that makes me ask what plans and programmes did we prepare towards the future? Did we prepare graduates from our universities to face these challenges... to be able to deal with reality in the last years of the 20th century and the coming century?" Prince Hassan asked.

He said developing the higher education sectors should not only encompass reconsidering policies, but should also include a comprehensive development process with clear-cut features and plans.

He said the quality of education should be upgraded since Jordan has taken major strides on quantitative levels.

The Prince also called for establishing councils to monitor the quality of education at Jordanian universities and for finding a mechanism to accredit universities and evaluate their educational programmes through their graduates.

Prince Hassan said the Kingdom's experience with private universities was still short and that there is a need

to follow up their performance in order to contribute to their success.

The Crown Prince also called for reconsidering legislation governing the establishment of private universities and relations between them, especially the private universities law, governing their work, and the companies law, governing the work of investors, to ensure the independence of these universities and make certain they are working as academic institutions, not commercial enterprises.

He said these universities have already started to reduce the burdens shouldered by government universities in the undergraduate studies, and this requires that state

universities re-focus their efforts on higher studies and scientific research.

Noting that state universities are suffering from financial problems because of the lack of available resources, he called for studying possible financial resources that might meet the minimum requirements of these universities.

The meeting of the Higher Education Council was chaired by Minister of Higher Education Rateb Saoud and attended by several ministers, university presidents and other council members.

Following the meeting Dr. Saoud told Jordan Television that the council had formed a committee to review the recommendations included in

the Crown Prince's memorandum and prepare a corresponding set of feasible proposals which could be implemented starting this coming academic year.

Dr. Saoud said that after the committee has completed its review, the council would seek to meet with Prince Hassan to discuss its proposals which, he said, would target two primary aims: a systematic and clear programme to upgrade the higher education system, and a plan to obtain the necessary funding for such an undertaking as well as plugging financial deficits in budgetary allocations for this project.

The minister said that the proposed meeting will take place on March 27.

## Relatives of jailed Jordanians in Kuwait stage sit-in at Red Cross branch office

By a Jordan Times  
Staff Reporter

Iraqi occupation of the emirate as support for the invasion itself.

Sentences handed down to them by a Kuwaiti martial law court and state security court ranged from death to jail terms of 10 to 25 years. The death sentences were later commuted to life terms.

International human rights organisations and lawyers' groups support the detainees' cause and say that the accused were not given a fair trial.

Several international groups have called on the Kuwaiti government to order a retrial where all evidence produced by the prosecution could be closely reexamined.

Kuwait has rejected the calls.

According to family members and relatives, nearly 20 of the 60-plus Jordanian detainees in Kuwait are on hunger-strike, and four of them were hospitalized this week.

They launched the hunger-strike to bring their case to the attention of the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad, hoping that the emir would include

them in his annual amnesty for prisoners issued to mark the Eid Al Fitr feast, relatives say.

But they were excluded

from the amnesty, which was released by the end of

the fasting month of Ramadan.

"This left them with no choice but to continue their hunger-strike, and the condition of those hospitalized is really bad," said one of the relatives of a detainee who is serving a 10-year term.

Most of the hunger-strikers were journalists working for the state-run Kuwaiti News Agency or independent newspapers. They were formally charged and convicted in summary trials "with Iraq during the occupation by working for the Iraqi-run Al Nida newspaper.

The memo submitted to the ICRC, a copy of which was made available to the Jordan Times, called on the all-Swiss humanitarian agency to "shoulder its responsibility... and intervene to save the lives of the hunger-strikers."

The sit-in and the memo were designed to "underline the plight of our husbands, brothers and sons

whose are unjustly jailed in Kuwait for the past four years," said the wife of one of the detainees.

"No one cares for our plight" added the woman, who, like other demonstrators, insisted on anonymity saying they feared reprisals against the prisoners in Kuwait.

"We have issued repeated appeals to almost everyone in the world, but no one seems to really understand the issue or care to do something about it," said the brother of another detainee.

No immediate comment was available from the ICRC. But the agency was expected to forward the one-page Arabic-language memo to its headquarters in Geneva and office in Kuwait.

In Kuwait, the ICRC regional delegate, Arnold Luethold, said the organisation was monitoring the hunger-strike "very closely," but declined to give details.

Ali Al Baghli, a Kuwaiti parliament deputy and member of the human rights committee, said the hunger-strikers were in good condition and there were no indications their health was in danger.

## Culture minister says four factors contributed to hindering development

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Minister of Culture, Samir Habashne, has told a Copenhaven international parliamentarian conference that four factors contributed to hindering development in Third World countries, and these were war, the lack of popular participation, meagre spending on education and dwindling aid extended by the rich countries.

"Wars must be prevented by every method," Mr. Habashne said, adding that wars "deepen poverty and unemployment."

The minister, who was addressing the steering committee of the International Parliamentarian Conference for

Population and Development, said that for peace in the Middle East to last "The Palestinian People should obtain their freedom and right to establish an independent state."

Mr. Habashne said that the lack of democracy in the Third World created "a suitable environment for corruption" and that without democracy social planning would not succeed.

Mr. Habashne told his fellow parliamentarians that there was no discrimination against women in Jordan and that all of what Jordan needed was more women in senior posts.

"One of the main aspects

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### NEWS

★ ABC News Highlights and McNeil-Lehrer News Hour at the American Center at 5:00 p.m.

### LECTURES

★ Lecture (in Arabic) entitled "Germany and the Arabs" by Dr. Mohammad Abu Hantash at Goethe-Institut at 6:00 p.m.

★ Lecture (in Arabic) entitled "How to Comprehend Legends: Basic Matters in Definition" by Mr. Firas Al Sawah at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation at 6:00 p.m.

### EXHIBITIONS

★ Exhibition of paintings by several artists entitled "Faces" at the Balqas Art Gallery, Fuheis.

★ Exhibition of paintings by Nazli Intemelik at Alia Art Gallery.

★ Exhibition of art by Rala Shukairy at the French Cultural Centre.

★ Exhibition of paintings by Iraqi artist Hama Malallah at Ab'dad Art Gallery.

★ Three exhibitions of plastic art by George Edlibi, Abdullah Kamaleh, and Mohammad Majali at the Royal Cultural Centre.

★ Exhibition by Syrian artist Marwan Qassab Bashi at Darat Al Funun. Also showing a permanent exhibition of contemporary Arab artists.

★ Exhibition of art by Consuelo Gonzalez at Instituto Cervantes (the Spanish Cultural Centre).

★ Exhibition of women's abstract artists entitled "The World Through the Eyes of Women" at Baladna Art Gallery.

★ "Young America" exhibit (with photographs featuring Americans of all ages) at the American Centre.

The Minister for Post & Telecommunications announces the vacancy of

## Director

## Finance & Administration

in the new Telecommunications Regulatory Office

### The Opportunity

In order to strengthen the ability of Jordan's telecommunications sector to deliver a top quality range of services to the people and businesses of Jordan, a programme of reconstruction of the sector is currently in progress. An important part of this programme is the establishment of the Telecommunications Regulatory Office which will be responsible for, *inter alia*, licensing the telecommunications service providers, spectrum management, setting and monitoring service standards, defining equipment specifications, and controlling tariffs.

The Executive Team is now being put in place, and each of its members will play a challenging end central role in the development and success of the TRO, as well as in the future of the telecommunications sector in Jordan. Joining the Team at this early stage offers an ideal chance to lead the process of selecting and developing the Finance & Administration team.

### The Vacancy

We are seeking candidates for the post of Director, Finance & Administration. The post reports to the Director General and carries full responsibility for a wide range of financial and administrative activities. The precise list of responsibilities will be developed in discussion with the successful candidate. As a member of the Executive Team, the person will also contribute to the general management of the TRO.

The post is based in Amman, but some travel may be necessary from time to time.

### You, the Candidate

You will be a professionally qualified financial manager, educated to degree standard. You will have private sector experience ideally in a technological or engineering sector (though not necessarily telecommunications). You will be used to handling the full range of financial analysis and reporting activities. You will understand and be familiar with the use of desktop computers and financial software (but you will not necessarily be an expert in this area). You must be able to demonstrate sound communication skills in English and Arabic (essential to present complex financial information simply and persuasively in a predominantly technological environment).

Age is unlikely to be a limiting factor, though younger candidates will need to convince us of their maturity and depth of experience.

### To apply ...

You should send a full up-to-date CV and covering letter (in English) to the address below indicating your strengths in relation to the post as described, and stating current salary & benefits. A shortlist of suitable applicants will be selected for interview at the offices of the Regulatory Office near 7th Circle. Unsuccessful applicants will be notified and their CVs will be returned.

We wish to make an early appointment so your application should arrive by 22nd March at the latest.

Mr. M. Khasawneh      Telecoms Regulatory Office

PO Box 850967      Amman 11185      Jordan



# World News

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1995 5

## PPI leader fires 3 aides after Berlusconi snub

ROME (Agencies) — The leader of Italy's centrist Popular Party (PPI) dismissed three aides Monday in an escalation of the bitter dispute over an electoral alliance with former Premier Silvio Berlusconi.

Party officials said Rocco Buttiglione, the national secretary of the PPI, dismissed Franco Marini, who had been seen as his possible successor, Giuseppe Gargani, who is in charge of state administration issues, and Luca Borgomeo, head of the Christian Democratic newspaper *Il Popolo*.

The PPI, formerly the Christian Democrats that dominated Italian post-war politics, Saturday put off a decision on whether to split until Thursday after Mr. Buttiglione's electoral deal with Mr. Berlusconi.

Before Saturday's vote Mr. Buttiglione had said he would resign if the party rejected his decision to join the Freedom Alliance coalition ahead of the April 23 regional elections.

The Alliance comprises Mr. Berlusconi's rightist Forza Italia, the post-fascist National Alliance and the Christian Democratic Centre, another faction of the former ruling Christian Democrats.

But in an interview with

the daily *La Stampa* published Monday he said he would continue his fight for a moderate political centre and probably announce Tuesday if he would step down.

Commenting on Mr. Buttiglione's decision to fire him and the two other party officials, Mr. Borgomeo said: "Buttiglione is no longer party secretary. He was forced to step down and can no longer appoint or dismiss anybody."

At Saturday's vote Mr. Buttiglione's deal was narrowly rejected in a 102 to 99 vote of a national executive meeting.

Mr. Buttiglione's followers have argued that the vote was rigged and are trying to have it voided.

Meanwhile, a confident Prime Minister Lamberto Dini prepared Monday for a showdown with parliament over his budget plans, but Italian financial markets seemed less convinced he would win. "Approval," was Mr. Dini's blunt answer to Italian reporters at the U.N. Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen when asked Sunday how he thought the vote would go Tuesday in the lower chamber of deputies.

But the lira skidded close to record lows against the German mark as anxious investors braced for the con-

frontation in the chamber where Mr. Dini has not won a right majority.

"The vote in the chamber looks 50-50," said one foreign exchange trader as the lira slumped to 1.210 to the mark, within a whisker of its 1.215 all-time low.

The outcome is delicately balanced as former Premier Silvio Berlusconi's centrist-right Freedom Alliance is expected to oppose the 20-trillion lire (\$11.8 billion) plan aimed at hauling the state deficit back on target.

Markets fear that defeat would not only topple Mr. Dini and his government of experts but would also delay any serious action on the budget for months.

Mr. Dini, a former central banker, made the budget package one of four policy goals when he took office in January.

He says he will resign once the programme, which also includes reform to Italy's bugle expensive pension system, has been implemented.

But the pledge has not satisfied media magnate Berlusconi who has been furiously demanding snap elections since being toppled from power just before Christmas when his former Northern League allies mutinied.

Mr. Berlusconi and his

hard right allies in the National Alliance want a firm date for the elections in return for backing the budget.

Despite market nervousness, which saw the Milan Bourse also shed over one per cent, many financial analysts felt that Mr. Dini's confidence was well placed.

"I think the budget will be approved in the chamber with some minor changes," said Jose-Luis Alzola, Italian analyst with Salomon Brothers.

Two pro-Rao Congress MPs were manhandled and another Rao supporter roughed up as fistfights erupted at the meeting of Congress MPs dissatisfied with Mr. Rao's leadership of India's oldest political party, witnesses said.

The free-for-all broke out after a dissident from the 73-year-old premier's home state of Andhra Pradesh accused Mr. Rao of being solely responsible for the party's losses in Gujarat and Maharashtra, had put the 109-year-old party in a "do or die" situation.

"We have neither acceptability nor credibility among our countrymen," he said as the results trickling since vote-counting began Saturday, showed the Congress going down to a humiliating defeat in the two western states.

Congress governments were toppled in Gujarat and Maharashtra by Hindu revivalist parties in state assembly elections which were seen by many analysts as a referendum on Mr. Rao's performance and his

ing Mr. Rao, sparking the melee during the gathering at the residence of dissident Congress MP, Aslam Sher Khan, the witnesses said.

Mr. Khan, in a speech prior to the clashes, said the Congress defeat in last month's elections in Gujarat and Maharashtra had put the 109-year-old party in a "do or die" situation.

"We have neither acceptability nor credibility among our countrymen," he said as the results trickling since vote-counting began Saturday, showed the Congress going down to a humiliating defeat in the two western states.

"Congress governments were toppled in Gujarat and Maharashtra by Hindu revivalist parties in state assembly elections which were seen by many analysts as a referendum on Mr. Rao's performance and his

economic reforms.

The Congress secured an unexpected majority in the eastern state of Orissa but the loss of Maharashtra, for the first time since independence, was a particularly severe blow to the party ahead of general elections next year.

Mr. Rao's leadership had already been under attack following Congress defeats in two southern states in December and the latest setback was expected to increase in-fighting and calls for his ouster, at least as Congress president.

Chandra Shekhar, Mr. Rao's spokesman, said, however, that he doubted Mr. Rao's opponents within the Congress Party, who are led by a former minister, Arjun Singh, could mount a serious challenge to the prime minister.

"The central government

will not be affected and Mr. Rao's leadership will not be seriously challenged," he said.

"The performance of the central government was not an issue in these elections," Mr. Gadgil said. "So we reject the demand for Rao's resignation and fresh (parliamentary) elections."

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP, Indian People's Party), which topped the poll in Gujarat and is to form a government in Maharashtra with the Hindu militant Shiv Sena, asserted that Mr. Rao had lost his "moral authority."

The Rao government has "lost whatever remaining moral authority it had," the BJP said in a statement Monday. "The Congress is torn by dissension, ravaged by corruption and lacks a political direction or philosophy."

"For them to persist in office despite rejection by the people can only cause harm to the country," the BJP said.

With one result still to be declared, the Congress emerged as the single largest party in the 288-member Maharashtra legislature with 80 seats.

But the Shiv Sena, with 72 seats, and its election partner, the BJP, with 65 seats, were in a better position to form a government in the state ruled by the Congress since independence.

The other seats were scattered among leftist and independent parties.

In Gujarat, the BJP won 122 seats while the Congress managed just 46.

Mr. Rao's economic reforms came under renewed fire Monday following his party's poll defeat in the west coast states which have benefitted most from liberalisation.

## Former Nigerian leader Obasanjo arrested

LAGOS (R) — General Olusegun Obasanjo, the only Nigerian military ruler to have voluntarily handed over power to elected civilians, was arrested Monday, his aids said.

"General Obasanjo was picked up this morning by security men," his personal assistant Ayo Adewale told Reuters.

Gen. Obasanjo's arrest followed a coup plot the military government of General Sani Abacha said was hatched by civilians and officers.

Asked if the arrest of his boss was in connection with the uncovered plot, Mr. Adewale said: "They said the arrest is political and they have taken him to Abagun (police centre)."

He said Gen. Obasanjo's passport was seized Sunday night by security men when he arrived home from a foreign trip that took him to Britain and Denmark. They arrested him Monday.

On Friday, chief of defence

staff Major-General Abdul Salam Abu Bakar told a news conference that 29 people had been arrested in connection with a plot to topple Gen. Abacha's government on March 1.

Gen. Abu Bakar said more arrests would be made as warranted.

On Sunday, Nigerian Roman Catholic bishops ended their annual conference in Lagos and declared that the country would have been better off without military involvement in politics.

"With the benefit of hindsight it can now be said that Nigeria would have been better off if the military had never intervened in our political life," they said in a communique.

During the government of General Ibrahim Babangida, who plunged Nigeria into crisis when he annulled a presidential election in 1993, more than 50 people were executed for trying to overthrow the government in two separate failed coups.

The 1993 election was believed to have been won by businessman Moshood Abiola, one of Africa's richest men.

Gen. Abacha seized power several months later, in November 1993, in the chaos that erupted after the annulment.

But the problem did not die and in June 1994, Mr. Abiola proclaimed himself president. He was arrested and has since been detained pending trial for treason.

Strikes and riots which erupted last summer died down after a tough clampdown on the opposition.

Gen. Abacha seized power several months later, in November 1993, in the chaos that erupted after the annulment.

Meanwhile, a Beijing spokesman said Mr. Deng is in generally good health.

Chen Jian, chief of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Information Department, said that was the message conveyed by Prime Minister Li Peng to other leaders during this weekend's United Nations Social Summit.

As a man at the age of 90, Deng Xiaoping is in a relatively good health condition as a whole. That the message that is clear to all," Mr. Chen told reporters.

Earlier the Indonesian News Agency, Antara, said President Suharto had been told by Mr. Li that the health of Mr. Deng, recently reported to have been ill, was improving.

Mr. Deng has refuted all posts but is still believed to retain supreme power in China despite his advanced age.

The two sides have held a series of unofficial talks, but the atmosphere remains clouded by mistrust.

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# Opinion & Analysis

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1995

## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation

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## Justice in democracy

THE VERDICT passed by the Court of Cassation yesterday in the case of the Muta cadets accused of plotting to destabilise the Kingdom is a milestone in the annals of Jordan's legal history and a clear reaffirmation that our democratic process is alive and prospering. The ruling should be a source of pride for all Jordanians since it proves the integrity and independence of our judiciary system and those honourable people who man it. We should be all the more proud in fact since there was quite lot of talk late last year of attempts at meddling with the judiciary, and yesterday's verdict showed beyond doubt that our legal system remains intact and independent. Needless to say, no democracy would work unless the third estate of government is fully trusted by the people as a fair and final arbiter in societal disputes. The judges that heard the Muta case sat not only as a judicial review court but as an evaluating tribunal, reviewing the proceedings of the State Security Court and reexamining the litigations of the prosecutor and the defence. And as such their verdict should in no way be interpreted as being an attempt to scoff at the ruling of the lower court. In the words of prominent jurist and former Justice Minister Taher Hikmat: "The basis is that no judgement should be passed on the judgement of a court of this nature. Its verdict is normally a headline for the truth that we all are seeking. But what can be said is that the Court of Cassation had based its judgement on available evidence, and the final verdict has come as a landmark in this country's legal history."

Some sceptics might still want to think that the higher court used the case to reassert the independence of the judicial system. Those are reminded that while judges might tend to be rigid in their application of the law, they, being the best jurors, are not only sensitive to the sentiments of the people but also the most trustworthy in guarding the higher ideals and interests of the state.

Yesterday's ruling can in no way be interpreted to mean that Jordan and Jordanians will relax their vigil against any individual or group of people who threaten the security and stability of the state. As the British prime minister, Mr. John Major, said just before his arrival in Jordan, violence and democracy cannot go together. What the ruling indicates, though, is that the rule of law in this country will be upheld, now as well as in the future.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'I Arabic daily Monday called on the U.S. to honour its moral commitments and to write off all of Jordan's debts. It said the outcome of the regional tour by Secretary of State Warren Christopher was not clear yet, but it was imperative to remind him of the old friendly relations between Jordan and the U.S. The newspaper said Jordan was let down by the U.S. Congress when it refused to write off the full amount of Jordan's debts. It is clear that the debate on these debts in Congress did not take place in a balanced political framework "but we would like to explain that the linkage between our choice of peace and pursuit to achieve it by signing the treaty (with Israel) did not start on our side," said the newspaper. "It was the Americans themselves who linked the two issues — whether their executive or legislative officials. Here we would like to remind Mr. Christopher who is visiting us today of what President (Bill) Clinton literally said under the dome of the Jordanian parliament, the paper said, quoting Mr. Clinton as saying: 'The U.S. believes that there are fruits for peace and we have taken it upon ourselves to exempt Jordan from its debt and to seek to achieve development in Jordan in the way that would enable the people of this country to enjoy the fruits of peace.' The paper also reminded that Mr. Clinton has said the peace-building process in Jordan and the Middle East should make the people feel its fruits so as the anti-peace forces would not exploit the situation and ruin the process. "Here we painfully ask whether the stand (by Congress) was taken against the forces of extremism, hatred, terrorism, and poverty or against the forces of peace?" the newspaper asked. The newspaper said Jordan's debts to the U.S. are financial and can be paid back rescheduled, reduced or cancelled, while American debts to Jordan are first and foremost moral and cannot be rescheduled, postponed or cancelled and cannot be under debate. It is unfortunate that the murderers are being rewarded and victims are being punished, Al Ra'i said, adding that if the U.S. paid billions of dollars to Israel in the past to enable it to finance its wars and expansionist policies, then it is Jordan's right to obtain the millions of dollars that would support its pursuit of peace and development. Therefore the linkage between peace and exempting Jordan from its debts was made by the U.S. and should be implemented by those who announced this commitment before our people and before their people and before the whole world, the newspaper concluded.

AL DUSTOUR newspaper dealt with His Majesty King Hussein's meeting with the follow-up committee of the Arab-African Conference which met in Amman. It said the King has affirmed that peace is very important for all the peoples of the region and would enable them to direct their energies and capabilities towards development and building a better future for the coming generations in an area free of mass destruction weapons. The newspaper said no doubt the Arabs and Africans have a message that should be heard by the world.

## The View from Fourth Circle

By Rami G. Khouri

# The great deal of violent, frightened warriors

THE AGREEMENT last week between the Palestine National Authority (PNA) and the Israeli government to achieve the next stage of the Oslo accord by July 1 is probably the make-or-break litmus test of the current peace process in Palestine. It is also an extraordinarily obvious, old fashioned deal between two savvy yet staggered political pros.

Like the two power-addicted old political operatives that they are, Yasser Arafat and Yitzhak Rabin are implementing a deal that will satisfy both of their domestic political constituencies, and therefore, will maintain them in their respective leadership positions. They do this because they are frightfully aware that public opinion on the peace process in Israel and Palestine have become very sceptical, given that both people have probably suffered more than they have gained from the peace talks. Battened, frightened and reeling against the ropes, Arafat and Rabin must pull off a breakthrough if they want to avoid being thrown out of office by their respective people.

The deal they are cooking up is very logical, and I believe it has a very good chance of success. Mr. Arafat has to show his people that they will benefit from the Oslo accord, and this requires progress in two broad areas: Palestinians must achieve real political power and expanded territorial sovereignty in Palestine, and they must feel an improvement in their day-to-day lives, especially in the economic field. The Israelis, for their part, must feel that their withdrawal from Palestine does not generate further security threats to ordinary Israelis in the form of terror attacks, and that Israel is accepted by the Arab people (and not only Arab governments) as part of this region.

Therefore, not surprisingly, Israel has agreed to achieve a military redeployment and pullback by July 1, around which time the Palestinian elections would be held. Israel will also relax some of its harsh economic controls on the Palestinians, especially the restrictions on the number of Palestinians that can work in Israel. Arafat, in return, will keep his part of the bargain by working harder to stop Palestinian attacks against Israel.

It is noteworthy that Arafat's announcement last week that he had thwarted 10 planned attacks against Israel was not greeted by widespread cynicism or guffaws by Palestinians or other Arabs. The reason for this, I suspect, is that most Palestinians and Arabs approve of the deal now being formulated. The Arab silent majority that gave Arafat the green light to enter into the Madrid peace talks, and then to start implementing the Oslo accord, is now resurfacing. Because Arafat is perceived as finally securing real gains — or at least the promise of gains — for his people, his security clampdown on his opponents is not seen as particularly awkward. This is quite a change from four or five months ago, when his actions against his opponents made him appear to be a pitiful Israeli stooge. The

psychological change is enormous, and very significant for what is to come.

This has happened because Rabin and Arafat both have to watch their flanks, for every time they stumble their opponents gain strength. The Likud in Israel and the Islamic/Leftist opposition in Palestine both represent minority positions in the marketplace of public opinion; their natural constituency of around 10-15 per cent grows much bigger only when Rabin and Arafat stumble. The Likud/Islamist oppositions cannot achieve incumbency on the strength of their own ideological positions, because the reasonable majority on both sides does not accept those ideas. They harass, they pick up protest votes, and they provide a vehicle to express frustration with the policies of Rabin and Arafat, but they are unable to do much more than this.

Mr. Arafat and Mr. Rabin have learned in the last 15 months that the only way they can achieve the promise of Oslo — which a clear majority of both their peoples supported and still supports — is to implement the particulars of Oslo. This is the aim of the great deal that is now being implemented.

Arafat will show his people that they are making significant political gains around or soon after July 1, and that their economic condition is improving due to three simultaneous dynamics, namely: a) more Palestinians working in Israel, b) more foreign aid that will be injected into the Palestinian economy, and c) more gains from implementation of the bilateral trade deals that will soon link Israel, Palestine, and Jordan in a budding and more or less single market. With these important advances to show his people, Mr. Arafat can then muster further political muscle to clamp down on the Hamas-led Islamists, which will further encourage Israelis to keep withdrawing.

Hamas and the rest of the Palestinian opposition, for their part, will then have to decide if they will join the elections. I believe they will, because: a) they are, for the most part, smart and realistic politicians who recognise that they represent minority forces in Palestine, and that they can share political and economic power only if they play by the rules that the majority has agreed upon; b) Arafat will, in the time-honoured local Semitic tradition, buy them out, by offering them executive posts in the Palestinian government; and, c) they know that they cannot stand up to a strengthened Arafat who has the support and active cooperation of Israel, Jordan, major Western powers and others in our region, all of whom will not hesitate to strike hard at Hamas if the majority of Palestinians feels it is benefiting from the political and economic implementation of the Oslo accord.

These trends should see Israel redeploy and withdraw from more Palestinian areas this summer, and the PNA-led Palestinians enjoy heightened political authority and credibility.

Just as this will bolster the Palestinian silent majority and simultaneously marginalise and then co-opt the Palestinian opposition, so will it also achieve the same thing on the Israeli side. It will strengthen Mr. Rabin's centrist constituency, while isolating the Israeli rightists who support unlimited settlements. Herein lies a big unknown element: The settlements.

I suspect that if Mr. Rabin succeeds in redeploying/ withdrawing from most of the West Bank and Gaza, and Arafat succeeds in controlling anti-Israeli terror, Mr. Rabin will then be in a political position to carry out the next important part of this historic deal: He will muster sufficient political will and power within Israel, and world Jewry, to clamp down on the settlers, in the same manner that Arafat is clamping down on his Islamists.

Rabin knows that Israeli public opinion is united and strong on the issue of security and terror, that it is almost as strong on the issue of Jerusalem, and that it is very thin on the issue of the settlements. He knows that if the first stages of the Oslo accord are implemented well, and Israelis and Palestinians achieve mutually satisfying political separation without much bloodshed, then the majority of Israelis would not oppose giving up the settlements outside the Jerusalem area. For the vast majority of reasonable and rational Israelis, the prospect of genuine peace, security, coexistence and cooperation with their Arab neighbours is far more important than the antics of a small number of fringe Israelis.

At that moment, Mr. Rabin the soldier, will have to fight his last battle — leading the Israeli political centre against the lunatic Jewish settlers. He will have to lead Israelis through their own civil war, just as the Arab side to this conflict had experienced a series of small civil wars in the last three decades, amongst various combinations of Palestinians, Lebanese, Jordanians, Syrians, Iraqis and Egyptians. This internal Israeli battle cannot be fought today. It can only be fought as the second stage of the current war for peace, after the first stage has been completed later this year, if the deal goes according to plan.

I suspect, and hope, that their civil war will be brief, and more political than military. It is virtually certain that the Israeli majority will ultimately win in the same way that Mr. Arafat will probably triumph — a) by mobilising the majority and brutally asserting its will against the minority (i.e. a Semitic Thatcherism) and b) by buying out the opposition, literally (by offering financial incentives for the repatriation of Jewish settlers) and figuratively (by giving the karmite rightists executive posts and other government favours, which is an established modern political tradition in Israel).

Did anyone really think that Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arafat — frightened and violent political warriors that they are — would just sit around and watch their entire life's work waste away?

## LETTERS

### Traffic on the roads — carnage goes on

To the Editor:

THE EVENING news on Sunday served up what has become a familiar scene: vicious wreck, mangled mini-bus, a truck usually involved, corpses, ripped and broken bodies. We can predict the reason for the accident without reading about it or listening: speeding, overtaking on turns, recklessness.

It appears to me that the authorities are either not serious about putting a stop to this madness, or they really cannot see the facts before their faces. While there has been much talk about new enforcement of basic rules of the road, it appears that the authorities still do not have a concept of what recklessness driving is. It is routine in most Western countries for a patrol car to come up behind a reckless driver, pull him over and give him a citation. I have been in this country for 21 years and have never seen this done. On the contrary, I have witnessed incredible things on the road, a policeman witnessing the same things, and doing nothing. It is still quite routine for drivers (usually taxis and services) to weave in and out, for anybody to make a U-turn wherever he wants — no matter if it is a major road or if he blocks off traffic.

I am still waiting to see the traffic authorities out in traffic doing something rather than simply shouting at people to keep moving. If anyone followed any mini-bus in Jordan for five minutes, he would see at least 10 violations — for sure recklessness and speeding. Because the traffic authorities do not get out into traffic and watch for these things, an attitude of carelessness and arrogance is bred into these drivers from the beginning. Who can blame them? If the authorities don't seem to care, why should the people?

In spite of all the talk about redeploying traffic authorities to the places where the real problems are, I have yet to see much of this. When I drive from my home on Jabal Hussein and turn onto Abdali, I can expect to be stopped at least twice a week by the traffic authorities who seem to have been rooted in the same place for about five years now. Yesterday there were five policemen doing the all so critical job of checking drivers' licences. But the moment of truth, for me, is when I cross over Jabal Luweibdeh and approach a major service route at the top of the hill. The stop signs, presumably, give me the right of way, but I would have been in a coffin years ago if I thought that anyone cared about the stop signs, including the police. I have seen major accidents at this intersection, and have never seen a policeman patrolling it. My conclusion, like most of the frustrated motorists in the Kingdom, is that if the police don't care about stop signs, why should I? Tear down the stop signs if they mean nothing, and let the law of the jungle prevail. I would love to see, just once in my life, some of these policemen deployed, for instance, to some of the back streets, to some of the girls' schools, where shabab routinely roar around in their fathers' big Mercedes and BMWs causing havoc on the streets. Unfortunately, nobody is ever arrested until they cause an accident or run over a child. (I personally would not issue a driver's license to any shah under the age of 30). Do the authorities really want to help stop the carnage that goes on on our roads? I suggest that they get out on the streets (on the ground) and do something. Until that happens, the general attitude towards "rules" of driving will be carelessness and disdain.

Bob Robertson,  
P.O. Box 4105,  
Amman.

The Jordan Times welcomes letters and contributions from its readers on any subject they wish to tackle. Letters intended for publication, however, should contain the writer's full name and preferably address as well. Names can be withheld only upon request and under special circumstances. Letters are subject to editing. The newspaper is not responsible for the return of unused manuscripts.

## Karachi disorder challenges Pakistan's democracy

By Alistair Lyon  
Reuter

ISLAMABAD — Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, eager to improve U.S. ties and woo foreign investors, must curb ethnic and sectarian disorder before it overwhelms Pakistan's fragile democracy, diplomats and analysts say.

The killing of two Americans in Karachi last week has highlighted the urgency of the task facing Ms. Bhutto, who was in Singapore at the time, giving ammunition to critics who accuse her of spending too much time on foreign junkets.

"Surely the people of Rome were not averse in principle to their emperor fiddling, any more than Pakistanis are averse to their prime minister visiting foreign capitals. It is their sense of timing that bothers them," wrote a Pakistani columnist.

Since taking power in October 1993, Ms. Bhutto has further opened Pakistan to foreign investment, launched an International Monetary Fund (IMF)-inspired economic reform programme and declared her commitment to fighting social ills and promoting democratic values.

But reality has not fully matched the rhetoric.

The persuasive Oxford-

educated prime minister has impressed foreign audiences and her government's incentives have brought promises of foreign investment worth billions of dollars.

One of her priorities has been to revive Pakistan's relationship with the United States, a close military ally until 1990, when, with the cold war over, Washington cut off aid in an attempt to force Pakistan to give up its nuclear option.

Ms. Bhutto very much wants her visit to Washington next month to showcase a new warmth in economic and political ties.

Her government enacted sweeping anti-narcotics legislation in January. That proved enough for U.S. President Bill Clinton to rule that it was in U.S. interests not to apply to Pakistan sanctions aimed at nations that fail to fight drugs.

In February, she extradited to the United States bomb plot suspect Ramzi Ahmed Yousef after his capture in Islamabad.

Last week senior U.S. officials told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the ban on American aid had failed to check nuclear proliferation and complicated ties with Pakistan.

Yet revelations that

educated prime minister was jolted by the case of two Christians sentenced to hang for blasphemy against Islam but later acquitted by an appeals court.

There must be a qualitative change in policing Karachi to shore up domestic and foreign confidence and stop the stock market from going into free fall," a Western diplomat said.

Ms. Bhutto's options are limited.

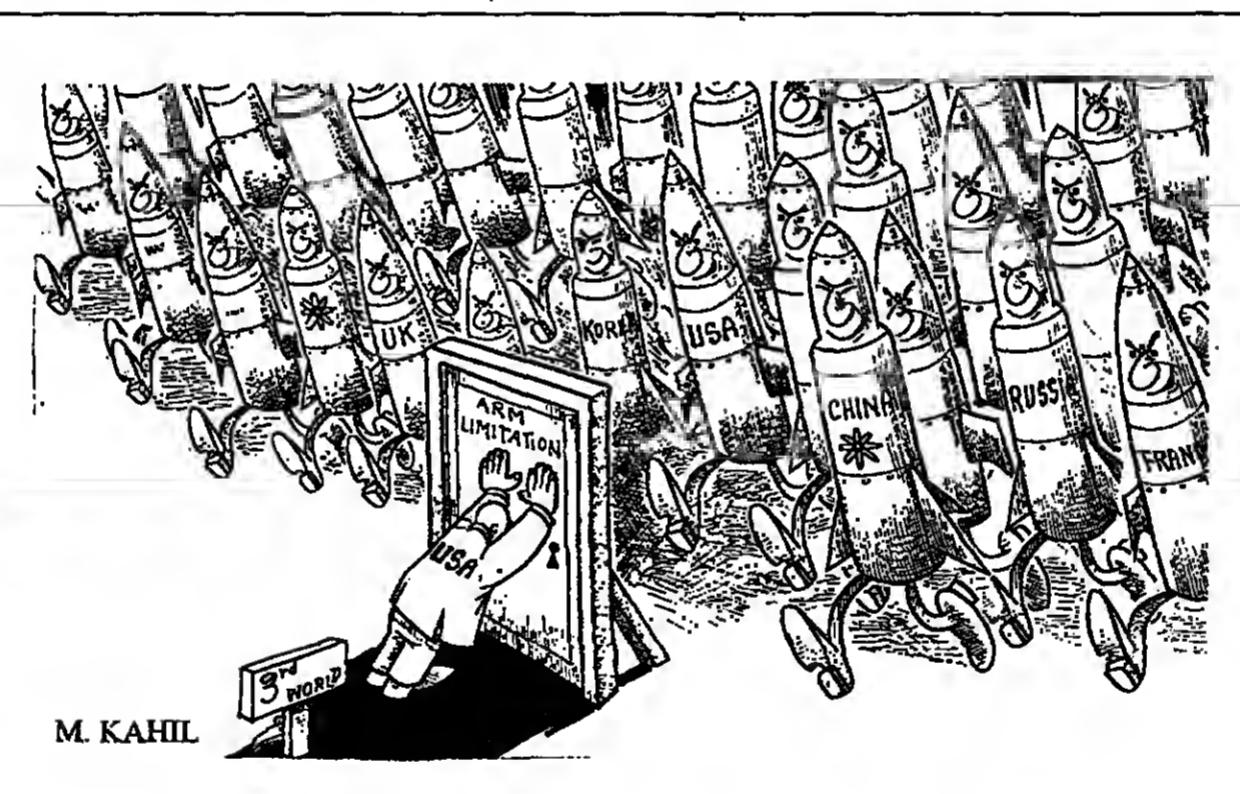
For political reasons, she is finding it hard to reach an accommodation with Altaf Hussain, self-exiled leader of the ethnic Mohajir National Movement (MQM), which is well-armed and has popular support among the city's Mohajir majority.

The Mohajirs, descended from Indian Muslims who fled to Pakistan at partition in 1947, complain of oppression at the hands of the state and the politically powerful rural landlords of Sindh province — who include Ms. Bhutto's family.

Mere force may not solve the problem.

The army ended a 29-month deployment in Karachi on Nov. 30 without quelling violence which cost 800 lives last year. More than 320 people have been killed in the city this year.

"Sending the troops back in would just be repeating a failed strategy," the Western diplomat said.



But Ms. Bhutto's effort to cast Pakistan as a liberal, The persuasive Oxford-

## Features

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1995 7

# A life dedicated to helping children of the world

James P. Grant, the late executive director of UNICEF, who passed away Jan. 28, is remembered here in an obituary by UNICEF's Regional Director of the Middle East and North Africa, Sarojini Vittachi.

"THIS IS the true joy in life, the being used for a purpose recognised by yourself as a mighty one. I am of the opinion that my life belongs to the whole community, and, as long as I live, it is my privilege to do whatever I can. Life is no brief candle to me. It is a sort of a splendid torch which I have got hold for the moment, and I want to make it burn as brightly as possible before handing it on to future generations."

It was a few months before his death that James P. Grant affirmed his way of life, by quoting George Bernard Shaw (above) in the 1995 State of the World's Children Report. Today, as we look back at the life of Mr. Grant, who passed away after a decade and a half of unparalleled service in the cause of the world's children, it is very obvious that the man actually not only lived by this noble philosophy but also motivated others by it.

For the Middle East and other parts of the Arab World, Mr. Grant symbolises an era that witnessed revolutionary changes in the way the region's people and governments saw their children, treated them and looked after them. Decades-old barriers were broken down and issues once deemed too personal for discussion in public were brought into focus and debated at length to produce viable solutions which are low cost and of optimum effect.

It will be no exaggeration to assert that millions of children born in the last 15 years in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) — as indeed elsewhere in the world — would not have lived to see their fifth birthday had it not been for the decisive leadership of Mr. Grant, who left no stone unturned in his quest to serve the world's future generations.

While the battle for child health is far from won, it can be safely said that the last decade in particular has been revolutionary in the region in terms of universal child immunisation, oral rehydration therapy, the distribution of vitamin A, the scientific acknowledgement of the value of mother's milk, the achievements towards basic education for both boys and girls.

Regard immunisation as a case in point. In MENA countries, the number of polio cases decreased by 79 per cent from 1981 to 1991. By 1993, 11 of the region's countries reported no cases of polio, among them Kuwait and Morocco, which have had no reported cases since 1990. MENA countries have also witnessed overwhelming success in immunisation against measles. In 1981, the region reported more than 400,000 cases of measles. By 1991, thanks largely to Universal Child Immunisation campaigns, initiated by Mr. Grant in the early 80s, fewer than 100,000 cases were re-

ported in the region.

It was a revolutionary approach in strategy and concept. UNICEF and many other international organisations saw the immense goodwill and results that high-level political intervention creates for humanitarian causes when Mr. Grant broke through the barriers and went to the very top, demanding action for children, asking that children receive a first call on limited resources.

Nothing was impossible or unthinkable for Mr. Grant, whether showing a sachet of salt and glucose mixture to treat diarrhoea at state dinners or pulling out statistics of child deaths from preventable diseases to prove a point. He convinced his audience of the logic and the need for concerted high-level political action to safeguard children. More often than not, Mr. Grant's approach was successful, since heads of state and governments appreciated his message and acted.

But that was not all. Mr. Grant broke the psychological barrier in the people who worked with him and motivated them. He gave them confidence to knock at the doors of the highest levels of government and heads of state without reservation. Today UNICEF



**A MAN WHO MADE A DIFFERENCE:** In the words of U.N. Secretary General Boutros Ghali, very few men and women ever have the opportunity to do as much good as James Grant (right). He will be remembered as one of the greatest international public servants of his generation (UNICEF photo)

enjoys direct contact with ministers, and those above, where the message is clearly heard and understood rather than getting lost in the corridors of bureaucracy.

For the sceptics, Mr. Grant had his favourite quote from Henry David Thoreau: "If you built castles in the air, you need not be lost. That is where it should be. Now put the foundations under them."

Indeed, it was in the Arab World that Mr. Grant had put those foundations and launched many of his innovative ideas in the service of the world's children.

For instance, until recent years, the hands of the international community had been tied when it came to assisting victims of war

trapped within their own countries. In 1989, the international community was empowered for the first time by a U.N. sponsored agreement of two warring Sudanese parties to suspend hostilities to allow for humanitarian intervention to aid hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons in the country. Operation Lifeline Sudan is an on-going programme that Mr. Grant personally set up and led in his capacity as the U.N. secretary general's special repre-

sentative. Similar agreements have also been negotiated with warring factions in Angola and Ethiopia. These ideas have become highly respected norms and accepted means to reach women and children in need in all parts of the globe. The concepts of "child as zones of peace" and "corridors of tranquillity" are helping mothers and children caught in crossfire in former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, Somalia and other parts of the world.

Seen against that background, it was no wonder that the world saw Mr. Grant braving the highly volatile skies above the borders between Iran and Iraq soon after the guns stood silent at the end of 1980-83 Gulf war. In both Baghdad and Tehran, he successfully made a personal appeal to the leaders of both sides to abide by the ceasefire so that the children and women caught in the conflict could get the much-needed help.

It was the same philosophy, although applied at a different level, that saw Lebanon's ruthless militiamen stop shooting and put down their guns for a few "days of truce". They carried babies to the nearest vaccination clinics

for "shots of a different kind" at a time the 1974-1990 civil war had cost Lebanon all semblance of civilisation except modern technology to kill.

The world of child care and development saw history being made again in 1990 when 159 countries, 71 of them represented by heads of state or prime ministers, gathered in New York for the first World Summit for Children. Participants in the summit undertook to adopt national policies to ensure child health and survival. Most Arab countries were represented at the summit with Her Majesty Queen Noor representing Jordan. Arab countries have or are in the process of translating the promise they made to their children in New York into reality.

The importance that Mr. Grant attached to the Middle East and North Africa was evident in that despite failing health, he made it a point to attend most high-level meetings in the Arab World and Africa. In 1994, he spent nearly four weeks in various countries, attending an Organisation of African Unity summit and the Cairo International Conference on Population and Development, apart from a visit to Turkey to speed up ratification of the Convention, and a visit to Morocco.

While consolidating UNICEF's traditional partnership with governments, Mr. Grant sought and established strong relationships with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and brought about increased interaction in social programmes with the involvement of community leaders. Such an approach was highly significant in the Arab World, where tight-knit communities constitute the pillars of the society.

The "society-wide" alliance that UNICEF adopted as a key approach to sustaining its programmes with governments and communities was initiated by Mr. Grant. The classical approach employed not only the conventional health services, but teachers, religious leaders, mass media, voluntary organisations as well as business and labour movements. Most importantly, government agencies — the mainspring of child health services — were energised together with the mobilisation of national resources on the scale required to bring about the progress we witness in the region today. There is a clear awareness

that there has to be a priority in government programmes to effectively employ local resources to ensure child care and survival rather than falling back on international aid or organisations like UNICEF to provide the resources.

When the World Health Organisation (WHO) estimated in 1980 that four million children died annually from dehydration caused by diarrhoea, UNICEF pushed the issue of Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) to the forefront of its agenda. The focus on the campaign was so intense that Mr. Grant dramatically would produce a sachet of ORT salt from his pocket while meeting heads of states and emphasising that the small packet represented life or death for a child. Today, UNICEF estimates that the number of diarrhoea deaths has been cut in half by the success of the ORT initiative, which, with the encouragement of UNICEF and WHO, convinced the leaders of most developing countries to set the goal of 82 per cent ORT use by the end of 1995.

Coupled with universal immunisation and ORT, the under-5 mortality rate in the whole of MENA dropped by nearly half in

the last decade. By the end of 1990, UNICEF and WHO certified to the United Nations secretary general that fully 80 per cent of the world's children under one year of age had been immunised against the six biggest child-killing and crippling diseases.

In a 1994 address to the Task Force for Child Survival and Development, Mr. Grant pointed out that today, "largely as a consequence of efforts towards worldwide immunisation, many traditional enemies of children are on the run: measles, tetanus, dehydration from diarrhoea and polio. More than 4 million children didn't die last year who were dying early in the 1980s from these causes. And polio, then half a million cases a year, is now down to close to a hundred thousand, and three million children are running around today without paralysis." These impressive results vindicated Mr. Grant's firm argument for the survival and development of children through low-cost interventions as essential built-in elements of government programmes.

Another key strategy that Mr. Grant pursued was primary education for Arab girls. He had often emphasised his approach by arguing that girls with basic education make better mothers capable of giving proper care to their children.

In the early 1980s, Mr. Grant issued a call for "economic adjustment with a human face." He urged the protection of the poor and vulnerable as an objective of economic development; the investment in the poor and the restructure of the social sectors as part and parcel of economic adjustment programmes; and the monitoring of human indicators alongside economic indicators.

Today, as a result of the UNICEF approach, commercial banks are willing to sell off, at a discount, Third World loans that often have little chance of being repaid. In instances where discounts are large, UNICEF has found that some banks are willing to forego any payment provided that the funds are in turn channelled into a development project in the debtor country.

Indeed, the achievements of the former executive director of UNICEF for the poor stand out. The selfless, untiring man with a perpetual smile that belied the seriousness of his dedication could not have been described better than in the words of U.N. Secretary General Boutros Ghali:

"Very few men and women ever have done as much good as James Grant. He will be remembered as a most distinguished servant of the United Nations and as one of the greatest international public servants of his generation."

and handles cases that pertain to national security.

Mr. Armouti described the verdict as a precedent in dealing with cases of "such political significance" adding that he never had any doubts that the Court of Cassation will clear the defendants because the evidence against them was not enough to incriminate them in the charges levelled against them.

Conviction of charges to assassinate the King carries the death sentence, but six of the defendants had their sentences commuted to various periods of imprisonment.

Mr. Armouti noted that it was the first time the Court of Cassation allowed the defence to present its case while reviewing the verdict of the State Security Court. In the past, he said, the court would only study the case as tried by the State Security Court.

worth \$3.3 million to the Kingdom, the ambassador said. He will also announce British scholarships for Jordanian diplomats as well as students in music.

British and Jordan have maintained traditionally close relations dating back to the founding of Jordan as an emirate in the 1920s.

King Hussein and Crown Prince Hassan are regular visitors to Britain and often meet with senior British government leaders at short notice.

The British government will also announce the donation of British equipment

## King, Christopher hold talks

(Continued from page 1)

The King said his talks with the U.S. over modernising the army are "very very serious," pointing out that Jordan needs to upgrade its Armed Forces in order to be able to "defend Jordan, defend democracy, and defend everything Jordan stands for: pluralism, human rights; and I am very much hoping that we will have the opportunity to discuss all these problems in great detail in the near future and come up with some definite answers."

Regarding a question, King Hussein said he did not expect any objections from Syria to the building of dams on the Jordan and Yarmouk rivers to satisfy the country's increasing need of water. "This is something that we will have to resolve bilaterally, hopefully collectively in the future in terms of (regaining) more of our rights," he said.

Nor did the King expect the Palestinians to have any objections to these projects, saying that the Jordan-Israel agreement did not infringe on their rights.

The King said he hoped that the dams will be constructed with the help of friendly countries and that passage of water from Israel to Jordan will be implemented on the agreed upon dates.

The U.S. secretary of state reported a growing support

for the establishment of a Middle East regional development bank saying he was looking forward for an important step towards the setting up of that bank during the Amman economic summit which will be held in October.

Mr. Christopher said that many of the questions about the bank were dealt with during a meeting of the task force in Washington, saying that another meeting for this force will be held in Amman on April 1-2.

"I see growing support for the bank... and even European countries that have doubts are beginning to have stronger belief in the validity of such a bank," Mr. Christopher said.

Mr. Christopher said that there might be some differences among the Gulf countries on the proposal for setting up the bank but he said he has urged them to support it and there will ultimately be strong support for the proposal.

Mr. Christopher said the holding of the economic conference in Amman is a "reflection of Jordan's leadership," hoping the summit would be an opportunity to show economic and business support for the Kingdom.

He said that U.S. Vice-President Al Gore will visit Jordan in the coming few days, saying that the exchange of visits among leaders of the two countries is a

reflection of the closeness of our partnership that serves so well the cause of peace and prosperity here in the Middle East."

Mr. Christopher said his talks with King Hussein and other Jordanian officials dealt with other tracks of the peace process and the steps that have been taken during his current tour to accelerate the process. He said the King and he agreed that all efforts should be made to sustain the momentum that exists in the area for the achievement of comprehensive peace.

Mr. Christopher said that Jordan not only signed a peace treaty with Israel but also made very strong steps to implement it and achieve warm peace not just in words but in action as well," said Mr. Christopher.

The relationship between (Israel) Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the King of Jordan are a model for how to implement a peace treaty, to make sure it becomes a warm peace not just in words but in action as well," said Mr. Christopher.

He said he hoped "Iraq can play its role in shaping the future of this region within the context of peace and the context of its rights as a country and as a people."

Mr. Christopher will visit Syria and Israel again before leaving the region.

## Court overturns verdict

(Continued from page 1)

read the verdict, an eyewitness said, the eight present defendants burst into tears as they embraced their lawyer and members of their families.

His Majesty said the "Iraqi problem which we did not discuss today is a problem that concerns all of us in terms of the human dimension to it."

Responding to a question on the flow of Iraqi oil to Jordan, the King said that Iraq owes Jordan a lot of money and Iraqi oil is exported to the Kingdom in repayment of that debt. He said the inspection regime by Lloyds register in Alaba is in place and has been functioning extremely well.

"Iraq is as close to us as Mexico. So in the context of peace, eventually I certainly hope that and pray that this problem can be resolved and that Iraq can regain its position in terms of its people among nations that are free and democratic," the King said.

He said he hoped "Iraq can play its role in shaping the future of this region within the context of peace and the context of its rights as a country and as a people."

Mr. Christopher will visit Syria and Israel again before leaving the region.

protect him before our men do. We will protect him against any harm," Mr. Sbeidat said, stressing the loyalty of his people to the King.

Mr. Armouti told the Jordan Times that the "just and brave decision of the court is a proof of the boasting of the Jordanian judiciary."

"The verdict is a source of pride for all of us. We will show off this decision in front of the world," said Mr. Armouti.

But Mr. Armouti, one of seven lawyers who represented the accused men, demanded that the State Security Court be abolished and its jurisdiction added to that of civilian courts.

The State Security Court consists of military judges

worth \$3.3 million to the Kingdom, the ambassador said. He will also announce British scholarships for Jordanian diplomats as well as students in music.

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# Economy

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1995

## Iran parliament approves budget, demands savings

TEHRAN (R) — Iran's parliament Sunday approved the budget for the new Iranian year starting on March 21 and took measures to curb government spending.

The nominally balanced budget of 96.1 trillion riyals (\$54.9 billion at the official exchange rate), up from this year's 69.8 trillion, includes stipulations that aim to limit expenditure and increase parliament's say in how the budget is spent.

It will become law after it is ratified by the Guardian Council, a 12-man body of Islamic clerics and lawyers.

Oil revenue, based on \$15 per barrel of crude, is projected at \$13.5 billion. The current year's budget, drawn up at a time of depressed oil prices, envisaged \$10.15 billion of oil revenue.

The bill maintains the general shape of the budget in recent years: Oil exports form the bulk of state income, current expenditures outstrip capital outlays and some 60 per cent of the total budget to state industries and banks widely seen as inefficient enterprises.

But it breaks with past practice by banning the

founding of new state firms and requiring the existing ones to open their books for the parliament.

The budget bill also takes the unprecedented step to stipulate that the oil ministry's foreign exchange allocation of \$1.1 billion be paid by equal monthly instalments, as a measure of increased control over its spending.

The government's planning chief, Massoud Roghani Zarjani, warned that the move was tying the hands of state officials.

"In a country that is surrounded by fire and crisis...there is need for flexibility...this plan ties that bands," he said.

But parliament went on to pass a ban on buying cars and chartering planes by state agencies and firms, among other savings.

The budget also includes measures aimed at reducing hard cash expenditures, such as banning government and state-run firms from any imports if local equivalents are available.

The budget bill also requires the government to reduce Iran's foreign debt by \$1.6 billion within the year.

But it breaks with past practice by banning the

ABU DHABI (AFP) — The landmark GATT free trade deal will open new markets for Gulf petrochemicals and boost their oil exports although crude is not covered in the accord, according to local trade officials.

The deal by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed by more than 120 countries in Morocco last year, is also expected to prompt the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) members to hasten plans to create a common market in line with their 1983 economic agreement.

The GATT deal, which created the World Trade Organisation, covered most commodities and services while it excluded crude oil as this could result in dumping markets and such a wealth is concentrated in a few countries.

But it will indirectly affect GCC oil exports because opening up of the world markets will lead to an economic growth, which in turn will lead to an increase in demand for crude and its products," said Aoum Al Junaibi, head of the economic department at the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

"The agreement will also create large scope for Gulf petrochemical exports, which

## GATT deal to boost Arab Gulf oil, petrochemical sales

reached around three billion dirhams (\$817 million) in 1993," he told the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Al-Sharq weekly magazine in an interview.

GCC states — Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the UAE — currently produce around 13 million barrels per day (b/d) and they have the capacity to raise output to nearly 15 million b/d.

The six members also account for most of the Arab petrochemical output of around 14 million tonnes per year. They have sought to expand production but were discouraged by high customs tariffs imposed on their petrochemical and aluminium exports by the European Union, their main economic partner.

The GATT accord stipulates such tariffs to around six per cent from between 13 and 15 per cent while similar reductions would be made in Japan, the United States and other industrial countries.

The GATT agreement will prompt the GCC to accelerate plans for a common market and reach a free trade pact with the EU and other world economic groupings," said Abdul Rahman Al Mutaiwi.

## Rich, poor states discuss corruption crackdown

PARIS (R) — Rich and poor nations met in Paris Monday to discuss a crackdown on a global scourge of official corruption, including rules allowing businesses to bribe government employees abroad.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) opened two days of talks with officials from two dozen non-member countries, including Albania, Namibia, Mongolia and Argentina, to try to work out a common strategy against sleaze.

OECD officials reckon billions of dollars a year are swallowed by bribes handed to officials, adding to economic inefficiency, raising costs and discouraging investment and aid.

It also poses a broader threat to democracies and governments. Corrupt practices "undermine political legitimacy by sapping confidence in government institutions," OECD Secretary-General Jean-Claude Paye said in a speech.

The symposium would look at remedying causes of corruption including absence of regulation, low salaries for civil servants, and a lack of a sense of public accountability. It would not come up with any binding recommendations.

Former Costa Rican president Oscar Arias, the winner of the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize, urged the Paris-based OECD, grouping 25 rich nations, to tighten laws that let some Western nations ignore

the anti-bribery laws of developing countries.

Officials said that, among efforts to outlaw corruption in developing nations, Ecuador had started obliging foreign investors to sign an anti-corruption pact.

Mark Pieth, the Swiss chairman of the OECD working group on illicit payments, said that he did not believe corruption was necessarily on the rise, simply that it was more widely discussed. "I think it's a question of awareness," he said.

The meeting is a follow-up to a 1994 agreement within the OECD on guidelines to stamp out on bribery and corruption of government officials that urged the OECD to cooperate with other nations.

## Hungary devalues forint, will cut social expenditure

BUDAPEST (R) — Hungary's new team of economic leaders announced a series of sweeping economic changes Sunday, designed to reduce the country's spiralling debts.

In moves they admitted will be painful for Hungarians, they devalued the country's forint by nine per cent as of Monday and said they would begin to dismantle the costly systems of cradle-to-grave social assistance inherited from communism.

Given the poor state of government finances, we can no longer afford the generous payments, especially to the people who are relatively well-off," Finance Minister Lajos Bokros told reporters at a news conference.

Mr. Bokros, who together with central bank chief Gyorgy Suranyi and Privatisasiad Minister Tamas Suchman took office last Thursday, has pledged to improve Hungary's gaping deficits in the central budget and in the current account — the broad measure of foreign trade and

international payments.

The shortfalls are eight and nine per cent of the gross domestic product respectively.

On Sunday, Mr. Bokros said that from July 1 the government would only pay family allowance, a payment awarded to parents, to the poorest Hungarians. Currently everyone is eligible.

Hungary will also introduce general tuition fees at state-owned universities for the first time from September. Mr. Bokros said a system of public aid will be introduced to help those who cannot afford to pay.

In addition, public bureaucracy and university staff numbers will be reduced to save the state money, Mr. Bokros said.

"We believe that the combined effect of these moves will already have a positive effect on the 1995 (central) budget, and even more later on," he said.

He said the changes would also help social justice, as

"they will allow the government to concentrate its help on those truly in need."

Mr. Bokros, who was flanked at the news conference by Mr. Suranyi and Prime Minister Gyula Horn, also announced measures aimed at boosting exports and limiting imports.

He said the forint devaluation, which is measured against the central bank's currency basket of 70 per cent ECU's and 30 per cent dollars, will make Hungarian exports more competitive in the West.

He also announced that from March 20 the government will institute a new eight per cent customs duty on all imports, except energy sources and capital equipment.

The government has also introduced a series of steps to make the forint convertible. Businesses will for the first time be able to keep all foreign currency earned from exports rather than exchanging it all for forints.

"(The move) will restore confidence in the forint and make business cheaper by eliminating the costs of exchanging money back and forth," Mr. Suranyi said.

"We believe the Japanese and Chinese sides should study together and adopt countermeasures," Mr. Liu said, using polite but explicit diplomatic language.

## China seeks relief from Japan over galloping yen

BEIJING (R) — China has indicated it would seek debt relief from Japan, saying the surging yen had transformed helpful Japanese concessional credits into painful burdens that continue to grow.

Foreign Trade Vice-Minister Lin Sizhao told reporters that the dollar equivalent of three tranches of Japanese yen credits.

Mr. Liu said the yen surge was also affecting China's foreign trade but that the impact was less pronounced.

While China's partially convertible renminbi yuan edged stronger against the yen in January and February, it fell about seven per cent against the yen and the mark, he said.

Because 80 per cent of China's foreign trade is denominated in U.S. dollars, he said, "the depreciation of the dollar will definitely have an impact on China's trade."

"We are now studying how to prevent and minimise the impact of the sharp devaluation of the dollar against the yen," Mr. Liu told a news conference led by Wu Yi, head of the ministry of foreign trade and economic cooperation.

China's foreign trade in 1994 totalled \$236.7 billion, up 20.9 per cent over 1993, with a \$5.3 billion surplus.

A Bank of China economist was quoted as saying the dollar's sharp fall will not hurt China's ability to repay its foreign debt because it has diversified its borrowing and reduced its dependence on the yen.

"China is mature enough to handle such foreign exchange fluctuations," Tao Liming, an economist at China's main trade finance bank, was quoted as telling the China Daily.

To avoid rate risk, China has traded currency futures and done spot trading of foreign exchange and currency options, Mr. Tao said.

Individual firms also have used such methods to minimise foreign exchange risk, he said.

An earlier yen surge to 130 to the dollar in 1987 from 250 in 1984 caused heavy losses to China because much of its foreign debt was in yen at that time.

Those losses spurred the government to set up a special group to study changes in foreign exchange rates, Mr. Tao said.

China has achieved rapid progress in improving its foreign debt management in the past decade, he said.

Save water every drop counts!

### Peanuts



### Andy Capp

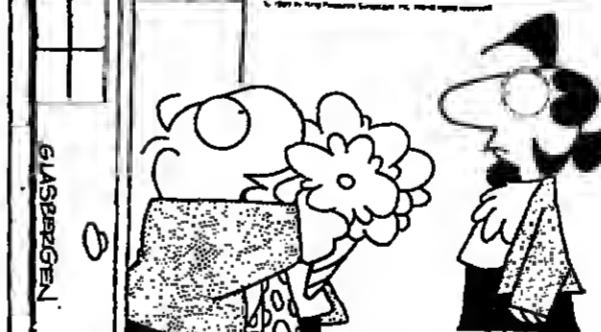


### Mutt 'n' Jeff



### THE BETTER HALF

By Glasbergen



### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UGGEA

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SNAIE

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OETAGE

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RETHEN

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Print answer here: WITH A

Answers tomorrow

Jumbles: JOLLY GRIPE FOURTH LAXITY

Answer: What broke out at the bowling match? — AN ALLEY FIGHT

### THE Daily Crossword

by Fran Ragus



Business  
Daily  
Beat

A review  
of economic news  
from the Arabic press

Petroleum  
company  
to see light  
next month

\*\* ENERGY AND Mineral Resources Minister Samih Darwazeh hopes that the petroleum directorate at the ministry will be turned into a private company and become a reality within less than a month. On electricity charges, the minister said that although he sees no reason to raise charges, "this is a political issue in the hands of the Prime Ministry." He added: "If charges are to be raised it would be by one fils or two on industrial and commercial consumption and not on limited income groups." Mr. Darwazeh referred to the "rural fils" project and pointed out that its proceeds of JD3 million were not enough to achieve the objective of providing electricity to remote areas. The cost of providing electricity to a house, in an area that groups at least 20 houses was JD1,500. Yet, when electricity is to reach a community of only 10 houses, the cost will naturally be higher, the minister said. He noted that continued borrowing from the government was inevitable.

As to Israel and the Palestinian self-rule areas, Mr. Darwazeh revealed that there are studies but no specific plan to establish joint energy projects with Israel. He added that Jordan is ready to help the Palestinians upon their request.

The minister concluded by stressing that Jordan's main emphasis in the future would be on widening the exploration for gas deposits, building a new refinery at a cost of \$1,000 million or expanding the present refinery at a cost of \$300 million in addition to setting up a national company to process or export other natural resources such as silica (Al Ra'i).

\*\* A TECHNICAL committee has been formed to specify new locations, outside municipal limits, for stone crushers and quarries in various parts around the Kingdom. Quarries in Amman were given until the end of June to move to Wadi Al Qattar and Wadi Al Ish outside the city limits. The committee will specify new locations in other parts before the end of the year (Al Ra'i).

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## Jordan Cement begins \$87m expansion plan

By Suleiman Al Khalidi  
Reuter

AMMAN — Jordan's Cement Factories Company (JCF) will invest \$87 million to meet an expected rise in exports to the West Bank and in local demand stemming from Arab-Israel peace accords, the chairman said Sunday.

"We have begun a three-year plan to upgrade production, reduce costs, diversify products and improve our environmental standards," Basam Al Saket told Reuters. JCF's plan will add as much as 400,000 tonnes capacity to the 3.4 million tonnes produced last year to cater for expected demand from peace-related infrastructure projects in the Jordan Valley and future exports to the West Bank.

Production from its two

plants is expected to top 3.8 million tonnes by mid-1996. Swiss-based Holder-Bank is consultant on the modernisation and development plan, company officials said. It will be financed through locally arranged bank loans, officials said.

However Dr. Saket said investment was hampered by a government system that fixed prices for local cement at 44 dinars (\$63.86) a tonne. "We hope the government frees our hand in adjusting the cost and price of cement by at least 15 dinars per tonne extra and gives us tax breaks in exports," he added.

The company's 60 million dinar (\$87 million) capital makes it one of the highest capitalised in Jordan's ex-

change. It has attracted fore-

ign investor interest. It is majority state-owned but has over 55,000 shareholders.

Company officials said ex-

port prices were still far below regional levels at \$42 FOT (Free On Truck) per tonne, compared with \$92 in Israel, \$80 in Saudi Arabia and \$80 on Syria's free market.

Dr. Saket said the plan to improve production was to meet a forecast 15 per cent rise in local demand from Jordan Valley infrastructure projects in the next few years.

Local sales should reach at least 2.75 million tonnes from 2.6 million tonnes in 1995. But exports are expected to fall in 1995, after a record 19 per cent rise in 1994 to 887,023 tonnes, because of a government requirement to satisfy local needs.

Dr. Saket said JCF was positioning itself to rechannel its exports to the West Bank market to supply at least 50 per cent of a one million tonne annual projected demand. It would meet the need by expanding its factory in Rashidiyah in south Jordan.

Saudi Arabia led Jordan's export markets in 1994 with 480,720 tonnes of cement. Syria, which imported 255,000 tonnes in 1994, is a growing market and ordered 100,000 tonnes this month.

## Dubai air cargo market soft, but outlook better

DUBAI (R) — Fierce competition in Dubai's oversubscribed air cargo market has put heavy pressure on yields, but industry players are holding out for an export-led recovery.

"Market prices these days are depressed... there's more than sufficient capacity and new entrants on a fairly regular basis," Lufthansa cargo regional director Kim Bullen says.

Air France regional manager Claude Perlat concurs: "Business is there, but it's only obtainable at very low prices."

"We are all struggling... everyone is having great problems meeting budgets and forecasts," says Mohammad Raheel, regional manager of cargo at Dubai's government-owned cargo carrier, Cargolux.

Dubai is the second largest emirate and the commercial centre of the United Arab Emirates. Its airport is the busiest in the Gulf, thanks to the trade on which its economy is based.

Industry sources say rates on cargo moving through the emirate have fallen steadily in the past two years, as more and more airlines take advantage of Dubai's open skies policy, which allows uninhibited access to the airport.

Currently 66 scheduled operators fly into Dubai, up from 57 in 1994.

Mr. Perlat says prices dropped 15 to 20 per cent since 1993.

"Two years ago rates (on Europe-Dubai routes) were healthy... we were getting about 4.80 dirhams (\$1.32) a kilogramme, Mr. Raheel says, but adds that new entrants are now 'vacuum cleaning' the market, sending rates reeling.

The average rate per kilogramme of cargo moving between Dubai and major European cities is around four dirhams (\$1.10), but some airlines are able to get 4.70 dirhams (\$1.28), while others charge as little as 3.50 dirhams (\$0.95).

According to Mr. Perlat, the situation in Dubai is unique: "The relation between airline capacity and the cargo market can provide is greater than anywhere else in the world. Dubai enjoys more freighters, about 60 a week, than a city like New York."

Last year 249,258 tonnes moved through Dubai airport.

Despite aggressive competition, players remain cautiously optimistic, expecting cargo growth to come from within the Middle East in the form of exports and regional redistribution.

"The (UAE) economy is growing... the manufacturing base is growing," says Raoul Menen, senior general manager of cargo at Dubai's government-owned cargo carrier, Cargolux.

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Dubai is the second largest emirate and the commercial centre of the United Arab Emirates. Its airport is the busiest in the Gulf, thanks to the trade on which its economy is based.

But he reckons the only way profits can be boosted from their trough is through a surge in exports of locally manufactured goods, which may be some way off.

Meantime airlines are forced to become innovative to attract profitable business.

Mr. Menen says flexibility is the key to success: "Emirates does not have a dependency on the Middle East market, we are now relying on trans-continental trade."

Cargolux is trying to woo more clients, by making its contracts more attractive.

"We are going for long-term contracts. Agents prefer that because the tariff is then protected throughout the year," says Mr. Raheel.

Air France is looking to be more selective about what it carries at the cost of giving up some tonnage.

No matter how low rates go, most airlines flying between Europe and the Far East have little option but to make a technical stop en route.

Mr. Menen says, Dubai is the best alternative in the Middle East.

"This is a very important market and the airlines can't ignore it. Dubai's landing and handling costs are low — almost a third compared with other airports in the Indian sub-continent. Basically it makes a lot of commercial sense to stop here," he said.

## Kuwait-owned iron company launches \$20m expansion project

MANAMA (R) — A Kuwaiti-owned iron pellet plant, the only one of its kind in the Gulf, has launched an expansion project to boost its capacity by one-third, company officials said Monday.

The project, which will cost between \$15 million to \$20 million, will come on stream in March 1996, Isa Owain, vice-chairman of the Gulf Industrial Investment Company (GIIC), told Reuters.

The German firm Krupp Polysius will provide a new grinding mill for the plant at a cost of \$3 million, he said.

The project will raise the company's production capacity to four million tonnes from three million, he added.

GIIC sells three million tonnes of iron pellet annually, mostly in India, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Iran. The company imports raw iron from Brazil, Sweden and India, Mr. Owain said.

As to Israel and the Palestinian self-rule areas, Mr. Darwazeh revealed that there are studies but no specific plan to establish joint energy projects with Israel. He added that Jordan is ready to help the Palestinians upon their request.

The minister concluded by stressing that Jordan's main emphasis in the future would be on widening the exploration for gas deposits, building a new refinery at a cost of \$1,000 million or expanding the present refinery at a cost of \$300 million in addition to setting up a national company to process or export other natural resources such as silica (Al Ra'i).

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\*\* LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the pound at mid-session on the London Foreign Exchange and bullion markets Monday.

U.S. \$1.00 costs	1.4090/00	Canadian dollar
	1.4040/50	Deutschmarks
	1.5748/58	Dutch guilders
	1.1720/30	Swiss francs
	29.11/15	Belgian francs
	5.0185/35	French francs
	1690.95/00	Italian lire
	90.13/23	Japanese yen
	7.2775/75	Swedish crowns
	6.2990/40	Norwegian crowns
	5.6606/10	Danish crowns
One sterling	\$1.5816/26	
	\$382.60/383.10	

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET HOUSING BANK CENTER, JORDAN - SWEDEN		ORGANIZED MARKET SHARE PRICE LIST FOR MONDAY 13/3/1995		
COMPANY'S NAME	NO. OF SHARES TRADED	VALUE TRADED	PREV. CLOSING PRICE	CLOSING PRICE
ARAS BANK PLC	160	30120	188.250	188.250
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	18500	81680	4.410	4.420
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK / NEW BANK OF JORDAN	1477	6246	4.430	4.440
MIDDLE EAST INVESTMENT BANK	25	855	1.500	1.500
THE HOUSING BANK	4700	7050	1.500	1.500
JORDAN KUWAIT BANK	5200	31304	6.080	6.020
JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK	2650	3352	1.300	1.260
JORDAN INVESTMENT & FINANCE BANK	11926	45270	3.820	3.770
JOHN LEWIS INVESTMENT FOR HOUSING	1300	4319	3.100	3.060
AMAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT	56000	62721	1.130	1.090
PHILADELPHIA INVESTMENT BANK	1250	1650	1.330	1.320
<b>BANKS S SECTOR</b>	<b>111751</b>	<b>299591</b>	<b>INDEX NUMBER: 159.22</b>	<b>CHANGE : -0.28</b>
JORDAN FRENCH INSURANCE	4550	11210	2.450	2.450
HOLY LIFE INSURANCE	425	1084	2.550	2.550
ARAS LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE	2000	5200	2.600	2.600
<b>INSURANCE S SECTOR</b>	<b>6975</b>	<b>17493</b>	<b>INDEX NUMBER: 136.43</b>	<b>CHANGE : 0.00</b>
JORDAN ELECTRIC POWER	3540	5556	1.580	1.570
JORDAN ELECTRIC POWER / NEW INDUSTRIAL CENTER	8900	1351	1.490	1.490
VEHICLE CREDIT FEDERATION	320	2363	5.750	6.750
ARAS INTERNATIONAL HOTELS	9700	48607	5.000	5.000
JORDAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	5350	17584	3.340	3.270
NATIONAL PORTFOLIO SECURITIES	100	205	2.100	2.050
ARAS LITER. FOR INVESTMENT & EDUCATION	2095	7261	3.460	3.480
<b>SERVICES S SECTOR</b>	<b>30035</b>	<b>94966</b>	<b>INDEX NUMBER: 130.37</b>	<b>CHANGE : -0.37</b>
JORDAN TOBACCO & CIGARETTES	150	4500	31.000	30.000
ATTAKIPLA CONST. MATERIAL MANUFACTURING	650	713	1.150	



A toyshop owner finds himself up to his neck in to go before the start of the Sydney 2000 the new range of souvenir kangaroos, kangaroos Olympics, shops can barely keep up with and emus that are part of the Australian demand for the official Olympic toys (AFP Olympic authentic collection. With 1995 days photo)

## England player to appeal sentence

LONDON (AP) — Less than two hours after receiving a three-month jail sentence for assaulting a taxi driver, Chelsea and England midfielder Dennis Wise was freed on bail Monday pending an appeal.

The 28-year-old Chelsea captain, who has made eight international appearances for England, was convicted Feb. 8 for common assault and criminal damage over an incident on a London street last October.

After hearing his sentence announced in a London magistrates' court, Wise appeared shocked and on the verge of tears as he was led away. When the magistrate refused to grant bail for an appeal, Wise's lawyer rushed to Southwark Crown Court, where a judge grant unconditional bail while the player appeals both his sentence and conviction.

Handing down the jail term, magistrate Geoffrey Breen said Wise had resorted to the actions of a "bully" when he assaulted 65-year-old taxi driver Gerald Graham after Graham declined to take the player and his girlfriend where they wanted to go.

"You have been found

guilty of assaulting a 65-year-old man in quite disgraceful circumstances," Breen said. "When he made it clear that he was not going to bow to your demands, you resorted to violence."

The incident had been complicated by the assertion that, before the assault, Wise's girlfriend was clinging to a door as the car tried to pull away.

Breen said that instead of going to the assistance of his girlfriend, Wise had "kicked out the reinforced glass partition and punched and man-handled (the driver) with a view to further violence."

Breen said the offense was "so serious that only a custodial sentence can be justified."

Wise, who denied the charges, was also to pay £965.14 (\$1,544.92) compensation for damage to Graham's taxi, £169.95 (\$271.92) for damage to Graham's spectacles, £100 (\$160) for the "shock and distress" suffered by Graham and £370 (\$592) in court costs.

Had his three-month sentence taken effect immediately, Wise would have missed the rest of the domestic English season.

Chelsea managing director

Colin Hutchinson said Wise would now be free to play for the club, but was "unlikely" to take the field at Stamford Bridge for Tuesday's European Cup Winners Cup match with FC Bruges of Belgium because of a thigh injury.

Wise joined Chelsea in a £1.6 million (\$2.56 million) transfer from Wimbledon in 1990. He scored in his England debut against Turkey a year later, his only goal so far for the national team.

After his conviction last month, Wise withdrew from the England squad for the game at Ireland on Feb. 15.

Wise's case is the latest in a long line of soccer woes that have beset the game since the World Cup.

In England alone, Southamptons' goalkeeping Bruce Grobelaar has been charged with taking bribes to fix matches, Arsenal's Paul Merson has undergone treatment for cocaine addiction, Eric Cantona was banned for the season and charged with assault after kicking a taunting spectator, fans invaded a pitch at Chelsea, and Arsenal manager George Graham

was fired for allegedly taking under-the-cover payments related to transfer deals.

## Cheltenham Cup

### Williamson hopes for racing dream

CHELTENHAM, England (R) — The Champion Hurdle last year was a nightmare for Irish jockey Norman Williamson. He lost the winning ride on Flakie Dove after being banned for careless riding.

Williamson had to watch from the stands in agonised frustration as Mark Dwyer drove the plucky mare up the greening Cheltenham hill to victory.

This year the wheel of fortune has turned full circle and Williamson could land every jump jockey's dream — he rides Cheltenham Gold Cup favourite Master Oats and highly-fancied Champion Hurdle contender Alderhook.

He has ridden almost 100 winners this season but would happily give them all up for his first victory at Cheltenham, the mecca of nation-

al hunt racing.

"Cheltenham means everything to me," said Williamson, who is praying for rain for the mud-loving Master Oats in Thursday's Gold Cup.

Almost 300 of the finest racehorses in Britain, Ireland and France are battling for a share of a share of the one million pounds sterling (\$1.6 million) prize money at the three-day festival.

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## Baggio back in match-winning style

### Everton into last four

PARIS (AFP) — Roberto Baggio celebrated his return from injury by keeping Juventus four points clear at the top of the Italian league with a match-winning performance on Sunday.

After a three-month injury lay-off, Baggio scored one goal and made another in the 2-0 win at home to Fogia.

The World Cup striker, playing only his second game since November 27, hit the target from a free-kick from a tight angle in the 64th minute to help Juventus hold on to their four-point lead at the top of the table ahead of Parma.

Fabrizio Ravanelli, who scored in the 1-0 Italian Cup semi-final first-leg win at Lazio Wednesday, was on target again, with goal in the 56th minute. The 100th goal of his career was created by Baggio, who supplied the winning pass from deep midfield.

Baggio, who had surgery on a serious right knee injury last month, made his return in the cup game at Lazio, a side who destroyed Fiorentina 8-2 in the league, only three days earlier. Baggio put Ravanelli through to score in that game too.

Parma lost no ground to the leaders, however, beating Sampdoria 3-2 with two goals from Gianfranco Zola, who also missed a penalty.

Zola scored in the 18th and the 75th minutes, bringing his total to 13 in the league this season, with Colombian striker Faustino Asprilla scoring the other in the 22nd minute.

Zola scored a hat-trick when he hit the woodwork with a penalty, awarded after a foul by goalkeeper Walter Zenga on Asprilla.

Goals for Sampdoria came from their Attilio Lombardo from the penalty spot in the 56th minute and Dutch striker Ruud Gullit in the 64th minute.

Juventus are on 52 points from 23 games with Parma on 48 in what has emerged as a two-horse championship race.

Lazio drop from third to fifth place following their 3-2 beating at Napoli after leading 2-0 at half time thanks to two goals from Pierluigi Casiraghi in the 20th and 40th minute.

Colombian striker Fredy Rincon replied with two goals for the home side (49min, 56).

### EUROPEAN SOCCER

and Renato Buso hit the decider with five minutes to go.

Mario Simone, who scored a hat-trick last week in the win over Brescia, scored the winner for AC Milan in their 1-0 defeat of Padova which moved them up to third place on 39 points. It was Simone's seventh goal in three matches.

AS Roma, fourth on 38 points, could only draw 1-1 at home to Torino who got an early goal from Ruggero Rizzitelli. Uruguayan Daniel Fonseca replied in the 40th minute with a superb goal from a free-kick.

In Spain Real Madrid lost for only the third time this season, beaten 3-1 at Racing Santander, the giant-killers who thrashed Barcelona 5-0 last month.

The top three clubs all lost, with Barcelona beaten 2-0 by Atletico Madrid to add to their recent run of troubles.

Real remain four points ahead of Barcelona and five ahead of Deportivo La Coruna, who without their injured Brazilian World Cup star Bebeto were beaten 1-0 by Zaragoza, in fifth place.

Barcelona, three days ahead of the return leg of their European Cup quarter-final against Paris St. Germain, were clearly in poor shape with Bulgarian striker Hristo Stoichkov rarely involved in the action.

However, coach Johan Cruyff, who threatened to quit in midweek in an outburst of frustration with the media and the club management, vowed the team for the Paris tie would be "different."

In Germany Werder Bremen surged back into contention for the Bundesliga title, moving to within a point of leaders Borussia Dortmund.

Trailing by four points at the winter break, Bremen

have narrowed the gap to in just three weeks following their 5-1 thrashing of Freiburg on Friday. Dortmund could only draw 1-1 against Eintracht Frankfurt on Saturday.

And Bremen's good form clearly shows coach Otto Rehhagel's departure for Bayern Munich at the end of the season has not unsettled the side.

Freiburg meanwhile dropped to fifth place.

Mario Basler set the tone for the match as he fired Bremen ahead after just 63 seconds. Mirko Votava hit the second on 27 minutes, followed by Andreas Herzog's 40th minute penalty.

In the second half, Freiburg's Thomas Vogel scored an own goal just two minutes before the fifth goal in the 52nd minute by Basler. Uwe Spies scored a consolation goal for Freiburg five minutes later.

Kaiserslautern, who fell to Kaiserslautern last week, were behind against Frankfurt through Poland's Jan Furtok in the sixth minute, but Michael Zork equalised in the 15th minute.

Behind Dortmund and Bremen, Kaiserslautern are in third place following a 2-2 draw against Stuttgart, and Borussia Moenchengladbach fourth after a 3-0 win over Bottom club Dynamo Dresden.

## Another NBA 1st for Shaq as Magic beat Spurs

ORLANDO (R) — Shaquille O'Neal experienced a new high in his young NBA career by coming up a winner for the first time against rival centre David Robinson as the high-rolling Magic rallied to a 110-104 win Sunday over the San Antonio Spurs.

O'Neal collected 28 points and 13 rebounds to set his team beat David Robinson and the Spurs for the first time in six career meetings. Robinson had 34 points and 12 rebounds.

"Today was a great battle, you can not get much more

hyped for a game and it was a well played game," said Robinson. "Down the stretch just made some big, big shots."

Nick Anderson scored 13 of his 21 points in the fourth quarter as the Magic charged ahead. Anfernee Hardaway had 20 of his 31 points in the second half and scored 12 in the third quarter to help Orlando pull even entering the final quarter.

Orlando, whose 48-14 mark is tops in the NBA, won its fourth straight game and improved to an NBA best

32-1 at home.

In Phoenix, Tim Hardaway's layup with 1:20 left in overtime snapped a 117-117 tie and Donyell Marshall hit three free throws in the final 23 seconds to lead the Golden State Warriors to a 124-117 victory over the Phoenix Suns.

It was the Warriors' second straight overtime win over the Suns after snapping an 18-game losing streak at Phoenix.

Charles Barkley led Phoenix with 36 points and 16 boards.

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# 23

## MICHAEL JORDAN

### 1984-1993

File photo showing Michael Jordan, who is reportedly considering returning to professional basketball, raises a banner in Chicago Nov. '93, to officially retire his basketball jersey (AFP photo)

#### Will he or won't he? Michael Jordan isn't saying

CHICAGO (AP) — Michael's mystery has everyone on edge. What's he going to do? Play basketball or not? And when's he going to let everyone in on his plans?

The Chicago Bulls were scheduled to practice Monday and Michael Jordan was a possible participant as rumours flew that he would make his announcement and end all the speculation.

"When Michael makes his decision, why can't we just all wait for him to make it?" Bulls owner Jerry Reinsdorf said in a phone interview from Arizona on Sunday. "He needs to be left alone so he can think. If he wants to consult with anybody, he

can."

Bulls coach Phil Jackson said again Sunday he wasn't sure what was going to happen.

"I think he's going to

weigh it out another week and probably come back and see us maybe Monday and Thursday when we have a couple of practices and then see how it goes from there," Jackson said on NBC.

Reinsdorf said early Sunday that he still hasn't discussed the basketball situation with Jordan and he had no knowledge of an announcement concerning Jordan's future.

He claimed he and Jordan last talked Thursday night when Jordan in-

formed him he was giving up basketball. Reinsdorf reiterated he didn't know which way Jordan was leaning and said he wouldn't reveal it if he did.

Meanwhile, this week's issue of Newsweek magazine reported that Reinsdorf and Jordan have been talking, and the future of disgruntled Bulls forward Scottie Pippen has been a primary topic. The Chicago Tribune had reported Saturday that Jordan wanted assurance that Pippen would remain with the team if Jordan played next season.

Newsweek quoted a team insider as saying Jordan wants more money for Pippen and himself in re-negotiated contracts.

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JPMC reannounces the invitation to bid No. 15F/95 (for the supply of (12000) metric tonnes of wet aluminium hydroxide).

The tender documents are available at JPMC offices in Amman. Supply Department. Application for documents should be accompanied by a non-refundable fee of JD(150) for each set of tender documents.

The closing date for submitting bids is 12:00 hours local time Monday 20th, March 1995.

Sameh Madani  
Managing Director

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**CONCORD '1'**  
Comedian star: Adel Imam —  
**Bakhit & Andadileh**  
Shows: 12:30, 3:15, 6:00, 8:30, 11:00  
**CONCORD '2'**  
Jean-Claude Van Damme  
**STREET FIGHTER**  
Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 5:45, 11:00

## Indoor Athletics Championships

### Privalova, Sotomayor are the record-breakers

BARCELONA (AFP) — Record-breakers Irina Privalova and Javier Sotomayor stamped their mark on the World Indoor Championships which ended in a flood of medals here on Sunday.

Peerless high jumper Sotomayor ended the three days of competition by becoming the first man to win five medals at the championships — and he almost celebrated by breaking his own world record.

The Cuban world and Olympic champion, however, finally made do with a plain 2.88m gold-winning performance, to go with his 1989 and 1993 titles.

But Privalova's feat of becoming the first athlete to take golds at three different distances — the 60m, 200m and 400m — took pride of place.

The Moscow-based former skater won in a championship record 50.23secs, seeing off defending title holder Sandie Richards of Jamaica (51.38) and Daniel Georgieva of Bulgaria (51.78) — as well as disappointing Stuttgart world champion Jeani Miller — in her first-ever individual 400m championship display.

She then said: "That's the first and last time I do that!"

"I don't know how 400m

runners can recover from that sort of hard work.

"I had hoped to break the world record but I realised before the final that it was a tough one to beat so today I just went for the win."

Privalova added: "I'll go to the World Championships at Gothenburg with the double in mind."

"If I go well in the 100m, then I'll run the 200m as well — that will be no problem. But no more for 400m races, what I really want is to win that 100m gold."

Privalova, whose 60m title came in Seville and the 200m in Toronto, had come here talking of breaking the 12-year-old world best time of 49.59 set by Czech Jarmila Kratochvilova and got within three tenths of a second in the semis.

Sotomayor did not miss a jump on his way to equalling his best of the year but then had a crack at 2.44, one centimetre higher than his own best, nudging the bar agonisingly down on his third attempt.

He was made to work for his success, however, by Greece's Tamires Papakostas (2.35) and Tony Barton of the United States (2.32), who both produced personal bests to reach the podium.

European champion Stei-

nar Hoen, who beat Sotomayor earlier in the season, came fourth.

In all, 14 medals were decided on the final day and each produced moments to remember.

For awesome power, nobody came close to 22-year-old Mozambican prodigy Maria Mutola, who took her unbeaten run over 800m to 41 races by winning in 1:57.62 after flirting with a world record herself.

She was on target until halfway but explained: "I tried to beat the world record but it is difficult alone — you need help. I will try again."

Her drive, however, was enough to gift all four of the next finishers personal best times, the minor medals going to Yelena Afanasyeva of Russia and Lenisa Vriesde of Surinam.

For excitement, the men's 60m hurdles took the honours. So did winner Allen Johnson, who crowned two superb achievements this season — beating Colin Jackson to end his 44-race unbeaten run and taking the United States indoor title — with his first major international success.

He won in 7.39sec, dragging compatriot Courtney Hawkins to silver and a personal best 7.41 and Tony

Jarrett, the world silver medallist in Stuttgart, to bronze in 7.42.

The British runner, it seems, can never win. The perpetual bridesmaid behind Jackson, he looked set for success with Jackson snubbing these championships only to find a new man to lose to.

Olympic and world indoor reigning champion Mare McCoy, the former Canadian now running for Austria, came fourth.

Another American, Darren Hall, finally clinched a major individual title as he took the 400m in 46.17 after a battle royal with Nigerian Sunday Bada.

Hall's previous successes have come in the relay, running a heat for the Olympic gold-medal winning 4x400 relay in Toronto.

Gothenburg, however, is not his main concern. Hall saying: "My main aim is the 400m in Atlanta."

For close finishes, the women's 60m hurdles took top billing, one hundredth of a second separating the medalists before a delighted Aliuska Lopez of Cuba got the verdict with 7.92 over Olga Shishigina, the Asian Games title holder, and Brita Bukovec of Slovenia.

Jamaican Clive Terre-

longe, meanwhile, produced the back-from the dead tale of the event, winning the 800m just a day after being disqualified, then reinstated.

He ran 1min. 47.30sec, a personal best, to beat Kenyan Benson Koeck, fresh from his win at the U.S. Championship in Atlanta.

For self-improvement, Regina Jacobs of the United States could not be matched. Her gold-medal time in the women's 1,500 — 4min 12.61sec — was an incredible 14sec inside her personal best and too good for the likes of silver winner Carla Sacramento of Portngal (4:13.02) and Russian Lyndov Kremlyova (4:13.19).

The one sad note of the day came for one-jump Brian Wellman of Bermuda, despite shaving the world triple jump indoor record with a mighty 17.72 second-round effort with his only legal jump of the competition.

That earned him gold but afterwards he said a serious knee injury to long-time friend Edrick Floreal of Canada in the same competition had upset him badly.

He responded superbly, however, "I was upset, he said. But I turned a negative into a positive."



Boxer Herbie Hide of England (left) gets up from the canvas as the referee sends Riddick Bowe of the U.S. to a neutral corner. Bowe took the WBO title after six rounds (AFP)

### Despite victory, Bowe's stature takes pounding

LAS VEGAS (AP) — Riddick Bowe has a title again, but a lot of fans left the MGM Grand Garden believing he is not the same fighter who won the undisputed heavyweight championship.

Although Bowe knocked down Herbie Hide seven times en route to winning the WBO title in the sixth round Saturday night, a comment often heard was that Bowe gets hit too much.

Hide outpunched Bowe, landing 41 more blows. But the 1.88-metre, 97-kilogramme Hide couldn't match the strength and power

of the 1.96-metre 109-kilogramme Bowe.

After being knocked down for the fifth time in the fight, in the fifth round, Hide came back to hurt Bowe with a seven-punch barrage to the head.

"I got a little overanxious and had to regroup," Bowe said. "I must admit tonight was not one of the best performances."

"He wasn't quite as sharp as I like to see him," said Eddie Futch, Bowe's 83-year-old trainer. "But he was in there with a very unorthodox guy."

Something Bowe's next opponent, Jorge Luis Gonzalez, said, could relate to Bowe's performance.

"In this business, you've got to be bad, you've got to be mean," Gonzalez said.

Bowe seems to lack focus. Perhaps the good life has

#### VILLA FOR RENT

Luxurious super deluxe villa under construction in prime location in Abdoun, will be ready for occupation in August 95.

Build up area app. 1,100 m. sq. (BF, G.F. & F.F.), for rent to Western Embassy or diplomatic missions. Possible incorporating modification to the construction at this stage, in case of agreement.

Interested to call 691267 between 5:30 to 8:00 p.m.

Monday to Wednesday

#### GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANIAH HIRSCH

#### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

the bidding with one diamond. What action do you take?

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold: ♠AQ863 ♠9752 ♠42 The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

2 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold: ♠Q6 ♠AKJ10952 ♠AQ83 ♠Void

Your right-hand opponent opens

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AQ864 ♠AQ863 ♠J52

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AQJ52 ♠J86 ♠743 ♠5

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?

## Jordan outlines its dual approach to democratisation, development

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has told the U.N. summit on social development held in Copenhagen that the Kingdom is following a dual approach that aims at democratisation and economic and social development.

A speech delivered by Social Development Minister Salwa Damen-Masri on behalf of His Majesty King Hussein also noted that despite limited resources Jordan "has always been particularly attentive to the need for international cooperation at all levels, as a way of fulfilling the sacred trust of any government to secure for its citizens a dignified life free from injustice, fear and want, and at the same time, to play a constructive role as a member of the international society."

"One of the most hopeful signs of the future is the realisation, at world level, that these two objectives complement and reinforce each other," the King said.

"In Jordan, we have sought to fulfil our duty to our citizens by a dual approach that aims at democratisation, and economic and social development," the King said.

"In a multi-ethnic, multi-confessional society like ours, political pluralism, popular

participation, and accountable government are the best protection for the rights and dignity of the citizen. We have also worked diligently to build a better life for our future generations — where each may have an equal opportunity to fulfil his or her potential, regardless of ethnicity, religion, or gender. Our accomplishments in these fields stand scrutiny."

Following are major excerpts from the speech:

"The enormous resources

that were devoted to armament, in order to maintain military parity, can now be utilised to improve socio-economic conditions, to promote democratisation, and to intensify the global efforts to protect human dignity, equity, and well-being. But we must not be carried away by our optimism of all our men and women. We have come up with some solutions to this challenge and we look to this summit for an exchange of experience which will assist all countries South and North."

"We have made great strides in social development, but the road before us is still long and arduous. One of the major problems we face is unemployment. We have a tremendous pool of talent in Jordan, but we must find ways to secure full employment to fulfil the potential of all our men and women. We must speak out against the counter current that manifests itself in national, ethnic, or sectarian strife."

"One key to social development is education and this philosophy has been reflected in our heavy investment in that field, with a full 50 per cent of our students all the way through to university level being women. A second

major entry point in social development is to ensure the inclusion of all the poor and disadvantaged sectors of society. Our society is built on the principle of solidarity. We are happy to say that, in this context, there is active collaboration between the public sector and civil society in Jordan. Our non-governmental organisations bring together men and women, volunteers and professionals. They are well organised and their contributions are a source of pride for us."

"The cause of peace faces determined resistance from all groups in all countries of the region. Where these forces gain strength, they do so partly because radicalism finds a fertile soil in discontent and hopelessness. Our fight against them is our fight against poverty, unemployment, and social exclusion. Not only in our region, but in the whole world, the ultimate triumph of peace will be the triumph of hope over despair."

"The United Nations was established in the wake of one of the fiercest conflicts in history in order to preserve world peace and defend the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As this august body approaches its 50th anniversary, let us make a solemn commitment to work together to promote social development and social justice throughout the world."



His Majesty King Hussein on Monday visits the headquarters of the Royal Jordanian Air Force (Armed Forces photo)

### King visits RJ facility, air command

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday visited the engineering department of Royal Jordanian (RJ) at the Queen Alia International Airport.

King Hussein, who was accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ben Al Hussein, inspected the department's sections and was

acquainted with its programmes and activities.

Issuing directives to officials at the department, King Hussein expressed admiration of the department's performance and commended efforts exerted by all of RJ's personnel.

King Hussein, the supreme commander of the air force.

### Alawite-police clashes kill 8 and wound 50 in Turkey

ISTANBUL (Agencies) — Eight people were killed and around 50 hurt, most of them by gunfire, in violent clashes Monday in Istanbul suburbs between Turkish police and angry Shi'ite Alawite protesters, the Anatolia news agency said.

The violence erupted in the Gazi district of Istanbul, home to the city's moderate Muslim Alawite community, when thousands of angry Alawites took to the streets to protest an attack in the district on Sunday, in which three people died and 15 were injured, the agency said.

It was the latest toll for the Sunday attack, in which unidentified gunmen opened automatic fire on cafes and a pastry-shop in the district.

With 11 people dead and some 60 injured in clashes since the weekend, Turkish authorities earlier Monday slapped a curfew on the district and Prime Minister Tansu Ciller called an emergency cabinet meeting.

The eight killed in the clashes, which involved gunfire, petrol bombs and nightsticks, were among several thousand demonstrators who had gathered in the mainly Alawite district in Gazi Mahallesi to protest an attack in which two people were killed Sunday.

The clashes broke out

when demonstrators, making their way towards the local police station, broke through a police barricade.

Police had cordoned off the whole district and attempted to keep journalists out, reporters on the spot said.

Two people died and 15 were hurt on Sunday evening when unidentified assailants fired into air from armoured vehicles to restore calm as demonstrators hurled stones at security forces.

The riots centred on two main streets in Istanbul's Gazi working class district.

Witnesses said riot police, backed by gendarmerie forces, fired into air from armoured vehicles to restore calm as demonstrators hurled stones at security forces.

The attacks, who included a woman, succeeded in escaping.

The dead included an Alawite priest and the driver of one of two taxis commanded by the attackers to reach the scene. The driver was found fatally stabbed in the boot of his vehicle.

The attacks prompted demonstrations by several hundred Alawites in Gazi Mahallesi and other districts of Istanbul. Shops and vehicles were damaged and police had to fire into the air to disperse the crowds.

Fifty other people were injured in the overnight protests, some of them hit by gunfire, Anatolia reported.

No claim has been made for Sunday's attack on the Alawites, also known as Alevis, a community estimated at

more than 10 million people in Turkey. The Alawites, part of the Shi'ite strand of Islam, are disliked by fundamentalist Sunnis as they favour a secular state.

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Witnesses said security forces and para-military gendarmes cordoned off a police station, stoned by the rioters on Sunday night, against any fresh attacks.

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### Afghan Shiite chief killed in captivity

ISLAMABAD (AFP) — Abdul Ali Mazari, the most important leader of war-torn Afghanistan's minority Shiite community, was killed while being held captive by the Taliban religious movement Monday, sources in the world's largest arms market said.

Egypt has won broad Arab support, including from the United Arab Emirates (UAE), for its refusal to sign the extension of the treaty when it comes up for renewal next month unless Israel also joins.

The Jewish state, which refuses to comment on reports it has 200 nuclear warheads, says it cannot sign while it still has hostile neighbours.

But British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd told a press conference here: "I think it would be better if all states in the Middle East signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty."

He said it would "underline stability" in the region.

A British official said Mr. Hurd's comments were directed at Israel.

Mr. Hurd also ruled out an end to the embargo on Iraq.

He was speaking just ahead of Monday's regular two-monthly U.N. Security Council review of the oil and trade sanctions imposed when Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990.

"It must be right to maintain the sanctions against Iraq... not because we have a quarrel with the people of Iraq, on the contrary, we would like the hardship to come to an end as soon as possible."

"We have a quarrel with (President) Saddam Hussein... because he has not fully implemented all United Nations resolutions," Mr.

by eight Afghan Shiite groups after the Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan in 1989, following their defeat at the hands of the mujahideen.

During the decade-long Afghan war against the Soviet-backed communist government in Kabul, Mazari was one of the main figures in the crusade against the Soviet occupation.

Before the emergence of Wahdat, he had led a group called Nasir (victory), which was considered the most revolutionary of all Shiite factions and the faction most faithful to the hardline of late Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

More recently, Wahdat — which had controlled a chunk of territory in southwest Kabul, where it frequently had clashes with pro-Rabani troops — was split into two groups.

While the Mazari-led group was bitterly against striking any compromise with Mr. Rabani's military强人, former defence Minister Ahmad Shah Massoud, the other headed by Akbari adopted a conciliatory stance.

Wahdat, under Mazari, had joined hands with Mr. Rabani's bitter foe, former Premier Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, in an alliance that also included northern Uzbek warlord, former communist General Abdul Rashid Dostum.

The coalition launched a military campaign to oust Mr. Rabani in January 1994, triggering an inconclusive war in and around Kabul that left thousands dead in the capital, besides driving tens of thousands into seeking refuge elsewhere.

### COLUMN

#### Gap between Russian deaths and births rise

MOSCOW (AFP) — The gap between deaths and births accelerated in Russia last year, causing a decline in the population of 920,000 in 1994 compared to 800,000 in 1993, the news agency Interfax said here. Quoting a Labour Ministry spokesman, he said the death rate last year was 15 people per thousand, compared with a birth rate of just nine per thousand. Russia's total population at end-1993 was 148,400,000. In that year, the country recorded a net migration gain of 500,000 people, mainly from conflict zones in other countries of the former Soviet Union. A recent U.S. study showed that the life expectancy of Russian men dropped from 63.8 years in 1990 to 58.9 in 1993.

#### Dentist sells baby reputedly for \$30,000

PALMI, Italy (AFP) — A high society Italian dentist trying to conceal an affair with a student, sold their illegitimate baby son to an ex-con for a reputed sum of \$30,000, newspapers here said Sunday. Giuseppe Sciarone, a 41-year-old dentist from Gioia Tauro in Calabria, sold the baby — via a senior hospital consultant acting as a middle man — because he wanted to conceal the affair from his wife and family and refused to recognise the child, they said. His 28-year-old lover, who believed Dr. Sciarone loved her but also wanted to hide the affair from her posh family, went along with the plot and agreed to stay in a hotel in the nearby town of Palma in the final phase of her pregnancy to avoid a scandal.

The dentist, meanwhile, asked Professor Sebastiano Caracciolo, 61, head of the maternity service at a hospital in Palma, to help him sell the child, according to the reports. Prof. Caracciolo contacted Vincenzo Cedro, 36, a small businessman and former convict, who had never had children with his wife and agreed to buy the baby provided everything was kept secret.

Mr. Cedro, according to the newspapers, took the new-born child and the same day registered him as his own son, born from an extramarital affair. But police, who interviewed the mother, realised Mr. Cedro could not be the father because he was serving a prison sentence when the child was conceived. The child, according to the papers, has now been returned to its mother while Dr. Sciarone, Prof. Caracciolo and Mr. Cedro have been placed under house arrest after being indicted.

#### Boy hangs self after bad marks at school

BOURG-EN-BRESSE, France (AFP) — A 13-year-old boy hanged himself after being scolded by his parents for his bad marks at school.

A Taliban spokesman in Pakistan said Mazari died in a gunbattle on a helicopter in the air, but commanders of Afghan President Burhanuddin Rabani said in Kabul he was killed when the helicopter crashed.

Mazari, captured by Taliban fighters during fighting in southwest Kabul, was being flown along with some other Hezbollah prisoners to Kandahar in south Afghanistan, said Taliban spokesman Mohammad Masoom Afghanistan.

While the helicopter was in flight, after taking off from Charasyah, 25 kilometres south of Kabul, Mazari snatched a Kalashnikov rifle from a Taliban guard, Mr. Akbari said.

Mazari killed six Taliban guards before he was himself gunned down, said Mr. Akbari, speaking by phone from the Pakistani border town of Chaman, opposite Kandahar.

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### Major sets Britain, Israel on closer path

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — British Prime Minister John Major concluded his two-day tour of Israel on Monday, with glowing praise for the Jewish state after paving the way for closer economic ties.

Mr. Major, only the second serving British prime minister to visit Israel since Margaret Thatcher in 1986, underlined the "great deal of friendship" he had encountered and in return voiced strong support for the peace process.

The prime minister also announced several initiatives: a U.K.-Israel Arts Fund, the doubling of a joint science and technology research fund and new awards for excellence in English language.

Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres asked Mr. Major to help finance one of several Palestinian industrial parks planned in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"Prime Minister Major was very favourable to the idea," Mr. Peres said after